MIDO FARFOSH COURSE

4 Plus

Main Book Grade 4

01021108820

D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

CONNECT PLUS 4

FIRST TERM

Mr. Mahmoud Abdalla

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Name:	.....
Group:	.....

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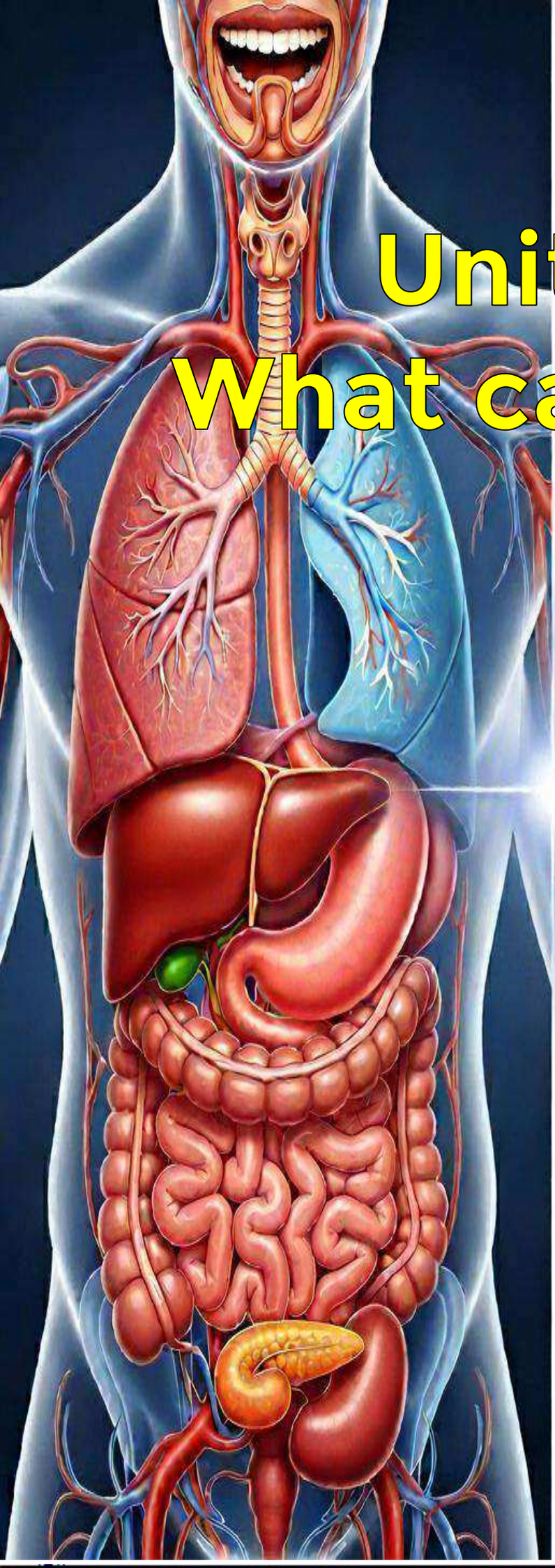
Unit (1)
What can I do?



Sight

Hearing

Smell

Taste

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Unit (1) What can I do? Lessons 1 & 2

Key Vocabulary

digestive system	الجهاز الهضمي	senses	الحواس
respiratory system	الجهاز التنفسي	taste (d)	يتذوق
bones	عظام	touch (ed)	يلمس
muscles	عضلات	sight	حاسة البصر
lungs	الرئتين	savory	مالح
skeleton	هيكل عظمي	hear / heard	يسمع
heart	قلب	smell / smelt	يشم
stomach	معدة	sweet	حلو
blood	دم	skin	جلد

More Vocabulary

body	جسم	versions	إصدارات
liquid	سائل	tongue	لسان
energy	طاقة	what kind of...?	ما نوع؟
nutrients	عناصر غذائية	sign language	لغة الاشارة
mouth	فم	deaf	أصم
organ	عضو	Braille	طريقة برايل
nose	أنف	blind	أعمى
oxygen	اكسجين	code	نظام / رمز
different	مختلف	loud	صاخب
communicate	يتواصل	information	معلومات

Verbs

pump (ed)	يضخ	drink / drank	يشرب
swallow (ed)	يبتلع	eat / ate	يأكل
protect (ed)	يحمي	go / went	يذهب
chew (ed)	يمضغ	see / saw	يرى
use (d)	يستخدم	breathe (d)	يتنفس

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Listen and read (lesson 1)

Digestive system	We use our digestive system when we eat and drink. We chew and swallow food, then it goes to our stomach. In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients that we need in our bodies.	

● نستخدم جهازنا الهضمي عندما نأكل أو نشرب، فنحن نمضغ ونبتلع الطعام ثم يذهب إلى معدتنا، و في المعدة يحول سائل خاص الطعام إلى الطاقة والعناصر الغذائية التي نحتاجها في جسمنا.

Respiratory system	We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our lungs. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body.	

● نستخدم جهازنا التنفسي عندما نتنفس، فنحن نستنشق الهواء من خلال الأنف ويذهب إلى الرئتين، وفي الرئتين، يمر الأكسجين إلى الدم، ويقوم القلب بضخ هذا الدم حول جسمنا.

Bones and muscles	Our skeleton is made up of all the bones in our body. These make us strong and protect our organs. Muscles are attached to our bones, and they lift and turn bones to make us move.	

● يتكون هيكلنا العظمي من كل العظام في الجسم، وهذا يجعلنا أقوياء ويحمي أعضائنا. تلتصق العضلات بعظامنا ويقوموا بحمل وتحريك العظام لتجعلنا نتحرك.

Reading (lesson 2): Senses

We use our senses every day to help us understand the world around us. We use our eyes to see and our ears to hear. We smell with our nose, taste with our tongue, and we can feel with our skin.

نحن نستخدم حواسنا كل يوم لمساعدتنا على فهم العالم من حولنا. نستخدم أعيننا لنرى وآذاننا لنسمع. نحن نشم بأنفنا، ونتذوق بلساننا، ونشعر بجلدنا.

Think about where you are now. What can you see? What can you hear? Our senses are working all the time and they take in a lot of information. Look at the photo. What can the child smell? What do you think he can feel? What kind of food do you enjoy?

فكر في أين أنت الآن. ماذا يمكنك أن ترى؟ ماذا تستطيع ان تسمع؟ تعمل حواسنا طوال الوقت وتستقبل الكثير من المعلومات. انظر إلى الصورة. ماذا يمكن للطفل أن يشم؟ ماذا تعتقد أنه يمكن أن يشعر؟ ما نوع الطعام الذي تستمتع به؟

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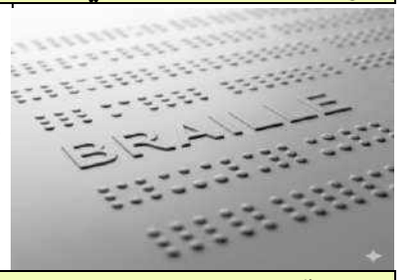
Some foods are sweet, and some are savory. We taste lots of different kinds of food every day. Some people cannot see or hear, so they have different ways to communicate.

بعض الأطعمة حلوة وبعضها مالح. نحن نتذوق الكثير من أنواع الطعام المختلفة كل يوم. بعض الناس لا يستطيعون الرؤية أو السمع، لذلك لديهم طرق مختلفة للتواصل.

People who are deaf or have difficulty hearing can learn sign language. It is a complete language, like English, Arabic or Spanish, and there are different versions of it around the world – sign language in Egypt is different from sign language in the USA.

يمكن للأشخاص الصم أو الذين يعانون من صعوبة في السمع تعلم لغة الإشارة. إنها لغة كاملة، مثل الإنجليزية أو العربية أو الإسبانية، وهناك إصدارات مختلفة منها حول العالم، لغة الإشارة في مصر تختلف عن لغة الإشارة في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

Braille is a code which people who are blind or have difficulty seeing can use to read. It has different combinations of dots. They can be a letter, number, punctuation mark or word. The person reading can touch the dots to find out what they mean. Braille was invented by Louis Braille.



طريقة برايل هى عبارة عن نظام يمكن للأشخاص المكفوفين أو الذين يعانون من صعوبة في الرؤية استخدامه للقراءة. به مجموعات مختلفة من النقاط. يمكن أن تكون حرفًا أو رقمًا أو علامة ترقيم أو كلمة. ويمكن للشخص الذي يقرأ أن يلمس النقاط لمعرفة معناها. تم اختراع طريقة برايل على يد لويس برايل.

Punctuation: Capital Letters

1. The beginning of a sentence	بداية الجملة
2. Names of persons and pets	أسماء الأشخاص والحيوانات الأليفة.
3. Names of famous places	أسماء الأماكن المشهورة.
4. Holidays	الإجازات
5. Days of the week	أيام الأسبوع
6. Months of the year	شهور السنة
7. Cities/ countries and nationalities	المدن والبلاد والجنسيات
8. Languages	اللغات
9. The pronoun "I"	الضمير "أنا"

Punctuate the following sentences:

1. yusuf speaks english and french

.....

2. i live in aswan in egypt

.....

3. my teacher is called mrs heba

.....

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Exercise: Lessons (1 & 2)

1) Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Which system do we use when we eat and drink?

.....

2. Where does the food we swallow go?

.....

3. What changes the food into energy and nutrients?

.....

4. Do we need nutrients in our bodies?

.....

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

five	sense	eyes	ears

Sayed:	What do you think of today's lesson?
Adam:	It's an easy lesson. As you know we have (1).....senses.
Sayed:	Sure, but why do we need them?
Adam:	Each (2)..... has an important job.
Sayed:	Can you give me an example?
Adam:	Yes, we use our (3).....to see and we use our ears to hear.
Sayed:	That's right. It's an interesting lesson.

3) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Our body has many systems that work at the same time. Our digestive system works when we eat and drink. We chew and swallow food, then it goes to the stomach. A special liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients that we need in our bodies. We use our respiratory system when we breathe in air through our nose and it goes our lungs.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. When we eat and....., we use our digestive system.

a) drink b) breathe c) move d) listen

2. The food we chew and swallow goes to the..... .

a) heart b) stomach c) lungs d) nose

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What system do we use when we breathe?

.....

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4. Where does the air we breathe in go?

.....

5. What happens in the stomach?

.....

6. What is the main idea of the text?

.....

4) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. use – do – our – digestive – When – we – system?

.....

2. heart – blood – around – Our – pumps – our bodies.

.....

3. food – do – of – enjoy – What – you – kind?

.....

4. was – by – Braille – invented – Louis Braille.

.....

5. have – our – We – organs – protect – to.

.....

5) Punctuate the following:

1. we breathe in air through our nose

.....

2. what is our skeleton made of

.....

6) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"Systems in our bodies"

Digestive system	Respiratory system

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Extra Exercise

1) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

blood	lungs	heart	breathe

We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We (1).....in air through our nose, and it goes to our lungs. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the (2)..... .Our (3)..... pumps this blood around our body.

2) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Braille is a code which people who are blind or have difficulty seeing can use to read. It was invented by Louis Braille. It has different combinations of dots. They can be a letter, number, punctuation mark or word. The person reading can touch the dots to find out what they mean. Some people who can't hear use sign language. It is a complete language, like English, Arabic, or Spanish.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. People who are blind or cannot.....well, use Braille to read.

a) sing b) hear c) touch d) see

2. Braille has different combinations of..... .

a) stripes b) pots c) dots d) lines

B) Answer the following questions:

3. How can the person using Braille read ?

.....

4. What can people with hearing problems do?

.....

5. Who invented Braille ?

.....

6. Summarize the text in one sentence.

.....

3) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. child – What – the – smell – can?

.....

2. use – our – We – to – eyes - see.

.....

3. attached – Muscles – to – our – are – bones.

.....

4. breathe in – our – We – air – nose - through.

.....

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Unit (1) What can I do? Lessons 3 & 4

Key Vocabulary

lounge	صالة	Paralympics	دورة الألعاب البارالمبية
disappointed	محبط	international	دولي
cookery	فن الطبخ	competition	مسابقة
brain	مخ	athlete	رياضي
activity	نشاط	gold medal	ميدالية ذهبية
right hemisphere	الشق الأيمن (المخ)	silver medal	ميدالية فضية
left hemisphere	الشق الأيسر (المخ)	bronze medal	ميدالية برونزية

More Vocabulary

creative	مبدع / ابداعي	disability	إعاقة
paper	ورق	Olympics	الألعاب الأولمبية
math	الرياضيات	champion	بطل رياضي
science	العلوم	championship	بطولة
art	التربية الفنية	swimmer	سباح
tired	متعب	runner	عدّاء
thoughts	أفكار	race	سباق
memory	ذاكرة	opportunities	فرص
cerebrum	منطقة المخ	national team	الفريق القومي
cerebellum	منطقة المخيخ	level	مستوى
brain stem	جذع المخ	volleyball	الكرة الطائرة
balance	توازن	country	دولة

Verbs

tidy (ied)	يرتب	say / said	يقول
smile (d)	يبتسم	draw / drew	يرسم
paint (ed)	يلون	run / ran	يجري
control (led)	يتحكم	think / thought	يفكر
train (ed)	يتدرب	choose / chose	يختار
join (ed)	يربط / ينضم	win / won	يفوز

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Reading (lesson 3)

"It's Saturday, so there's no school. What are we doing today, Mom?" asks Kareema. "We have to tidy the lounge. Then you can choose what you want to do," says Mom. Kareema's brother Adam smiles. "I know what I want to do!" he says. "Let's go to the park. We can run and play. I want to practice football."

"إنه يوم السبت، لذا لا توجد مدرسة. ماذا سنفعل اليوم يا أمي؟" تسأل كريمة. تقول أمي: "علينا أن نرتب الصالة. ثم يمكنك اختيار ما تريد القيام به". يبتسم آدم اخو كريمة. "أنا أعرف ما أريد أن أفعله!" هو يقول. "دعونا نذهب إلى الحديقة. يمكننا الجري واللعب. أريد أن أمارس كرة القدم."

Kareema looks disappointed. "What's the matter?" asks Mom. "I like the park," Kareema answers. "But I want to do something creative this afternoon. I would like to draw or paint a picture. Adam goes to the park every week."

كريمة تبدو محبطة. "ما الخطب؟" تسأل الأم. تجيب كريمة: "أنا أحب الحديقة". "لكنني أريد أن أفعل شيئًا إبداعيًا بعد ظهر هذا اليوم. أود أن أرسم أو ألون صورة. يذهب آدم إلى الحديقة كل أسبوع."

"Kareema always does drawing!" says Adam. Mom smiles. "I think we can all be happy today. Let's go to the park. We can play there and we can take pencils and paper with us. You can draw in the park, too. But first, let's tidy the lounge."

"كريمة ترسم دائمًا!" يقول آدم. تبتسم الأم. "أعتقد أنه يمكننا جميعًا أن نكون سعداء اليوم. فلنذهب إلى الحديقة. يمكننا اللعب هناك ويمكننا أخذ أقلام الرصاص والورق معنا. ويمكنك الرسم في الحديقة أيضًا. ولكن أولاً، دعنا نرتب الصالة."

Did you know? (lesson 3): Our Brain

Our brain controls how we move, what we remember, and the choices we make. The three main areas of the brain are the cerebrum, the cerebellum and the brain stem, and they all have important jobs. The cerebrum controls our senses, thoughts, how we speak, and our memories. The cerebellum controls movement and balance. The brain stem joins the two parts of the brain.

يتحكم دماغنا في كيفية حركتنا، وما نتذكره، والاختيارات التي نتخذها. المناطق الرئيسية الثلاثة في الدماغ هي المخ، والمخيخ، وجذع الدماغ، ولكل منها وظائف مهمة. يتحكم المخ في حواسنا وأفكارنا وكيف نتحدث وذكرياتنا. يتحكم المخيخ في الحركة والتوازن. يربط جذع الدماغ بين شطري الدماغ.

The left hemisphere is important for math, science and solving problems. We use the right hemisphere in creative activities such as art and music.

النصف الأيسر من المخ مهم للرياضيات والعلوم وحل المشكلات. نحن نستخدم نصف المخ الأيمن في الأنشطة الإبداعية مثل الفن والموسيقى.

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Read lesson 4: Parasports

The Paralympic Games! is an international competition for athletes with disabilities. Like the Olympics, it takes place every four years, and is held in a different country each time. Parasports is an important area in sports, and Egypt has many athletes who take part in these competitions.

الألعاب البارالمبية! هي مسابقة دولية للرياضيين ذوي الإعاقة. مثل الألعاب الأولمبية، تقام كل أربع سنوات، وتقام في بلد مختلف في كل مرة. تعد الألعاب البارالمبية مجالًا مهمًا في الرياضة، ومصر لديها العديد من الرياضيين الذين يشاركون في هذه المسابقات.

Aya Ayman Abbas is a swimming champion who has won the Egypt Cup three times. She was the first female Egyptian Paralympic swimmer in Rio in 2016. She has won lots of gold, silver and bronze medals in many afferent countries.

آية أيمن عباس هي بطلة سباحة فازت بكأس مصر ثلاث مرات. كانت أول سباحة مصرية بارالمبية في ريو عام 2016. وقد فازت بالعديد من الميداليات الذهبية والفضية والبرونزية في العديد من الدول المختلفة.

Mostafa Fathalla is a runner who takes part in 100-meter, 200 meter and 400-meter races. He joined the national team in Egypt in 2006, and has taken part in lots of international competitions. He has won many medals, including gold in the World Championship in New Zealand.

مصطفى فتح الله عداء يشارك في سباقات 100 متر و200 متر و400 متر. انضم إلى المنتخب الوطني في مصر عام 2006، وشارك في العديد من المسابقات الدولية. وقد حصل على العديد من الميداليات، بما في ذلك الذهب في بطولة العالم في نيوزيلندا.

Ahmed Abdel Fattah plays sitting volleyball. He took part in the 2016 Rio Paralympics, where the team won bronze. He has played with his team in Africa and Brazil and they have won many international competitions for Egypt.

أحمد عبد الفتاح يلعب الكرة الطائرة جلوسًا. شارك في دورة الألعاب البارالمبية ريو 2016 حيث فاز الفريق بالميدالية البرونزية. لعب مع فريقه في أفريقيا والبرازيل وفازوا بالعديد من المسابقات الدولية لمصر.

Being a Paralympic or Olympic athlete takes years of dedication and hard work. Not everyone can get to this level, but there are many opportunities for everyone to take part and have fun doing a sport they enjoy.

إن كونك رياضيًا بارالمبيًا أو أولمبيًا يتطلب سنوات من التفاني والعمل الجاد. لا يمكن للجميع الوصول إلى هذا المستوى، ولكن هناك العديد من الفرص للجميع للمشاركة والاستمتاع بممارسة الرياضة التي يستمتعون بها.

Language Functions

Let's + inf.	هيا
Let's go to the zoo.	- That's a good idea!

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Grammar: (1) Auxiliary verbs in the present

1) Verb to be	I → am ('m not)
	he, she, it, مفرد → is (isn't)
	we, you, they, جمع → are (aren't)
2) Verb to do	I, we, you, they, جمع → do (don't) he, she, it, مفرد → does (doesn't)
3) Verb to have	I, we, you, they, جمع → have (don't have) he, she, it, مفرد → has (doesn't have)

Grammar: (2) The present simple tense

- يتكون زمن المضارع البسيط كما يلي:

مصدر الفعل	⇉	I , we , you , they , اسم جمع
مصدر + s, es, ies	⇉	he , she , it , اسم مفرد

- يستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق او عادات اليومية او احداث متكررة.

1. They play sports every day. (هم) يلعبوا رياضة كل يوم.	2. The snake eats rats. يأكل الثعبان الفئران.

النفي		Negative
مصدر + don't	⇉	I , we , you , they , اسم جمع
مصدر + doesn't	⇉	he , she , it , اسم مفرد

1. We don't like onions. نحن لا نحب البصل.	2. He doesn't eat many sweets. هي لا تأكل الكثير من الحلوى.

السؤال (بـ هل)			Interrogative (Yes/No) questions
Do / Does	+	we, you , they , جمع / he , she , it , مفرد	+ مصدر ?

1. Do you play sports?	- Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
2. Does she drink juice?	- Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.

السؤال (بـ كلمة استفهام)				Interrogative (Wh) questions
كلمة استفهام	+	do / does	+	we, you , they , جمع / he , she , it , مفرد + مصدر ?

1. What do you eat? - Fish ماذا تأكل؟ - سمك	2. Where does he play? – At the garden أين يلعب عماد؟ - في الحديقة.

Mr. Mahmoud Abdalla 01021108820

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1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The brain.....three parts.
a) have b) had c) has d) are

2. Kareema.....disappointed.
a) look b) looks c) is looking d) am

3. I.....to the park every week.
a) go b) goes c) gone d) walks

4. My sister.....like music.
a) don't b) isn't c) aren't d) doesn't

5. We.....do our homework every day.
a) aren't b) isn't c) don't d) doesn't

6. When does she.....her bike?
a) riding b) rode c) rides d) ride

7. .....he plays football in the garden? - Yes, he does.
a) Does b) Do c) Did d) Is

8. Tarek.....two sisters.
a) have b) has c) is having d) am having

9. Rasha always.....drawing.
a) does b) do c) doing d) done

10. The heart.....blood around the body.
a) pump b) pumping c) pumped d) pumps

11. Our brain.....our body.
a) control b) controls c) controlling d) controlled

12. Let's.....to the park.
a) go b) goes c) went d) going

13. Our tongues.....us to taste food.
a) help b) helps c) helping d) is helping

14. She.....her lessons in the evening.
a) study b) studied c) studying d) studies

15. How do our senses.....us stay safe?
a) helps b) helped c) help d) helping

16. She.....eat too much chocolate every day.
a) don't b) doesn't c) isn't d) aren't

17. We.....with our hands.
a) to touch b) touching c) touches d) touch

18. She always.....her cousins on Fridays.
a) meets b) meet c) meeting d) to meet

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19. Samy doesn't.....to school on Fridays.

a) go b) goes c) going d) went

20. Malak.....milk every day.

a) drink b) drinks c) drinking d) drank

21. We.....our digestive system when we eat and drink.

a) uses b) use c) using d) has used

22. .....he go to school on Fridays?

a) Are b) Has c) Do d) Does

23. .....you know that robots have many uses?

a) Do b) Is c) Does d) Are

24. Mona usually.....breakfast at 7.

a) have b) has c) to have d) having

25. He always.....English well.

a) speak b) speaking c) spoken d) speaks

26. How often.....you help your mother in the kitchen?

a) does b) done c) do d) doing

27. He.....busy now, but he can help you.

a) are b) were c) is d) was

28. My school.....at 2:30 except on Thursdays.

a) finish b) finishes c) finishing d) finished

29. Does Adam.....his grandpa every week?

a) visited b) visit c) visits d) visiting

2) Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. My sister.....(study) English every day.
2. I.....(aren't) drink cola every day.
3. He.....(read) a book in the morning.
4. The girls.....(watching) TV every day.
5. She.....(carry) her backpack every day.

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Exercise: Lessons (3 & 4)

1) Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The Paralympic.....is an international competition.

a) Plays b) Puzzles c) Games d) Music

2. The Olympics takes place every.....years.

a) two b) three c) five d) four

3. It is held in a different.....each time.

a) village b) building c) country d) island

4. Egypt has many.....who take part in these competitions.

a) teachers b) athletes c) vets d) captains

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

art	left	hemispheres	right

The brain is the most important organ of the body. There are two halves, or (1).....in our brain. The (2).....hemisphere is important for math, science and solving problems. We use the right hemisphere in creative activities such as (3).....and music.

3) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Mostafa Fathalla is a runner who takes part in 100-metre, 200-metre and 400-metre races. He joined the national team in Egypt in 2006, and has taken part in lots of international competitions. He has won many medals, including gold in the World Championship in New Zealand.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Mostafa Fathalla is a..... .

a) runner b) swimmer c) diver d) adventurer

2. Mostafa has taken part in lots of.....competitions.

a) government b) international c) national d) local

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Which races did he take part in?

.....

4. When did Mostafa join the national team?

.....

5. Where did Mostafa win the gold medal?

.....

6. Summarize the text in one sentence.

.....

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4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Tamer.....fruits and vegetables.

a) like b) likes c) to like d) not like

2. Does she.....hard for the competitions?

a) trains b) trained c) training d) train

3. I.....fun doing a sport.

a) has b) having c) have d) to have

4. Sara.....work on Sundays.

a) don't b) isn't c) aren't d) doesn't

5) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. we – What – today – doing – are?

.....

2. have – tidy – We – to – lounge - the.

.....

3. medals – has – She – of – won – lots – gold.

.....

4. plays – volleyball – He – sitting.

.....

6) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"What do you like to do at the weekend"

park	paint	practice	play

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Extra Exercise

1) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

competitions	team	class	Paralympics

Ahmed Abdel Fattah plays sitting volleyball. He took part in the 2016 Rio (1)....., where the team won bronze. He has played with his (2).....in Africa and Brazil. They have won many international (3).....for Egypt.

2) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. he – many – Has – won – medals?

.....

2. a picture – would – to – like – I – draw?

.....

3. go – the – Let's – to – park.

.....

3) Punctuate the following:

1. he took part in many competitions

.....

2. Is the paralympic Games fun

.....

4) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"The Paralympic Games"

competition	take place	champion	medals

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Unit (1) What can I do? Lessons 5 & 6

Key Vocabulary

exercise	يتدرب / تدريب	unhealthy	غير صحي
healthy diet	نظام غذائي صحي	habits	عادات
mental	عقلي	summer	الصيف
physical	بدني	camp	معسكر

More Vocabulary

routine	روتين	active	نشيط
hard	صعب	fat	دهون
range	سلسلة / مجموعة	sugar	سكر
tips	نصائح	clear	واضح
video games	ألعاب الفيديو	information	معلومات

Verbs

start (ed)	يبدأ	find / found	يجد
organise (d)	ينظم	drink / drank	يشرب
develop (ed)	ينمي	write / wrote	يكتب
stay (ed)	يبقى	choose / chose	يختار
summarize (d)	يلخص	learn / learnt	يتعلم

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Reading (lesson 5):

How to start an exercise routine

Starting an exercise routine is hard, but it's a good idea to try to do some exercise three to five times a week. It's easier if you find a sport you enjoy doing, perhaps something you can do with friends. Find a time that is easy for everyone in your family.

يعد البدء بممارسة التمارين الرياضية بشكل روتيني أمرًا صعبًا، ولكن من الجيد محاولة ممارسة بعض التمارين الرياضية ثلاث إلى خمس مرات في الأسبوع. من الأسهل أن تجد رياضة تستمتع بممارستها، وربما شيئًا يمكنك القيام به مع الأصدقاء. ابحث عن وقت مناسب لكل فرد في عائلتك.

Tips for a healthy diet

Eating the right food is very important for our health. We need a range of different kinds of food, with lots of vitamins and minerals. We shouldn't eat too much sugar or fat, and fruit and vegetables are healthy choices. It's important to drink lots of water, too, especially on hot days.

تناول الطعام المناسب هام جدا لصحتنا. نحن بحاجة إلى قائمة بمجموعة من أنواع مختلفة من الطعام تحتوى على الكثير من الفيتامينات والمعادن لا يتبغى أن نتناول الكثير من السكر أو الدهون كما أن الفاكهة والخضراوات هي خيارات صحية، أنه من المهم شرب الكثير من الماء أيضًا خاصة في الأيام الحارة.

Unhealthy habits

It's fun to play video games sometimes, but it's good to be active as well. Sitting still for a long time isn't good for your health. Sometimes people eat more unhealthy snacks when they are watching TV or playing on the computer. Try not to develop unhealthy habits.

من الممتع ممارسة ألعاب الفيديو في بعض الأحيان، ولكن من الجيد أن تكون نشيطًا أيضًا. الجلوس لفترة طويلة ليس جيدًا لصحتك. في بعض الأحيان، يتناول الأشخاص المزيد من الوجبات الخفيفة غير الصحية أثناء مشاهدة التلفزيون أو اللعب على الكمبيوتر. حاول ألا تطور عادات غير صحية.

Reading (lesson 6):

Summer camp!

To lead a healthy life, we need a mixture of physical and mental activities. Physical activity is good for your body. It makes our muscles strong and helps us use up the calories we get from food. Mental activities are good for our brain. When you draw, paint, write or play an instrument, you really focus on the creative activity, so you relax. Come to our three-day summer camp. Play sports and learn new skills. Make friends and have fun!

لكي نعيش حياة صحية، نحتاج إلى مزيج من الأنشطة البدنية والعقلية. النشاط البدني مفيد لجسمك. فهو يجعل عضلاتنا قوية ويساعدنا على استهلاك السعرات الحرارية التي نحصل عليها من الطعام. الأنشطة العقلية مفيدة لعقلنا. عندما ترسم أو ترسم أو تكتب أو تعزف على آلة موسيقية، فإنك تركز حقًا على النشاط الإبداعي، حتى تسترخي. تعال إلى معسكرنا الصيفي لمدة ثلاثة أيام. مارس الرياضة وتعلم مهارات جديدة. كون صداقات واستمتع!

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Exercise: Lessons (5 & 6)

1) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

vitamins	diet	water	eat

Eating the right food is very important for our health. We need a range of different kinds of food with lots of (1).....and minerals. We shouldn't (2).....too much sugar or fat. Fruit and vegetables are healthy choices. It's important to drink lots of (3).....,too.

2) Read the passage and answer the questions:

To lead a healthy life, we need a mixture of physical and mental activities. Physical activity is good for your body. It makes our muscles strong and helps us use up the calories we get from food. Mental activities are good for our brain. When you draw, paint, write or play an instrument, you really focus on the creative activity, so you relax.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. We need physical and mental activities to lead a.....life.

a) healthy b) unhealthy c) hard d) creative

2. Physical activity is.....for our body.

a) bad b) good c) terrible d) dangerous

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Why is physical activity good for our bodies?

.....

4. What do we focus on when we draw or paint?

.....

5. What are mental activities good for?

.....

6. Summarize the text in two sentences.

.....

3) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. hard – Starting – an exercise – is – routine.

.....

2. shouldn't – too – We – eat – sugar – much.

.....

3. long – summer – How – is – camp – the?

.....

4) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"How to be healthy"

food	water	be active	sport

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Important paragraphs

1) Being healthy كيف تكون بصحة جيدة

eat	water	cola	candy	sports
We all need to eat a good diet to stay healthy. We should eat fruits and vegetables. We should eat lots of protein, too. We should drink lots of water. We should do sports. We shouldn't drink cola. We shouldn't eat candies.				
نحتاج جميعًا إلى اتباع نظام غذائي صحي للحفاظ على صحتنا. علينا تناول الفاكهة والخضراوات. ينبغي ان نتناول كميات كبيرة من البروتين أيضاً. وشرب الكثير من الماء. ينبغي ان نمارس الرياضة. لا ينبغي ان نشرب الكولا. لا ينبغي ان ناكل الحلوى.				

2) Digestive system الجهاز الهضمي

eat	mouth	teeth	stomach	liquid
We use our digestive system when we eat and drink. We put food in our mouth. We chew food with our teeth. Then, it goes to our stomach. In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients.				
نستخدم جهازنا الهضمي عند تناول الطعام والشراب. نضع الطعام في فمنا، ونمضغه بأسناننا، ثم ينتقل إلى معدتنا. في المعدة، يُحوّل سائل خاص الطعام إلى طاقة ومغذيات.				

3) Respiratory system الجهاز التنفسي

breathe	nose	lungs	blood	heart
We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our lungs. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body.				
نستخدم جهازنا التنفسي عند التنفس. نستنشق الهواء عبر أنفنا، ثم يصل إلى رئتينا. في الرئتين، ينتقل الأكسجين الموجود في الهواء إلى الدم. يضخ قلبنا هذا الدم إلى جميع أنحاء أجسامنا.				

4) Paralympic Games الألعاب البارالمبية

international	take place	held	athletes	work hard
It is an international competition for athletes with disabilities. It takes place every four years. It is held in a different country each time. Egypt has many athletes who take part in these competitions. You have to work very hard to be an athlete.				
إنها مسابقة دولية للرياضيين ذوي الإعاقة، تُقام كل أربع سنوات، وتُقام في بلد مختلف في كل مرة. مصر لديها العديد من الرياضيين المشاركين في هذه المسابقات. يتطلب الأمر جهدًا كبيرًا لتصبح رياضيًا.				

5) Braille طريقة برايل

blind	dots	feel	invented
People who are blind or cannot see well can learn to read Braille. It has different combinations of dots. People feel the dots with their fingers. So, they are using the dots to find out what they mean. Braille was invented by Louis Braille.			

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Test unit (1)

1) Listen and answer the questions: (6m)

1. What is our skeleton made up of?

……

2. What do bones protect?

……

3. What are attached to our bones?

……

4. Why do they lift and turn our bones?

……

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (3m)

system	digestive	lesson	respiratory

Huda:	It's our first school day in grade four.
Samar:	Yes, I read the first English (1)…… .
Huda:	What is it about?
Samar:	It's about our digestive (2)…… .
Huda:	What does that system do?
Samar:	We use our (3)……system when we eat and drink.

3) Read the passage and answer the questions: (9m)

The Paralympic Games is an. international competition. It's for athletes with disabilities. Like the Olympics, it takes place every four years, and is held in a different country each time. Being a Paralympic athlete takes years of dedication and hard work.

Mostafa Fathalla is a runner who takes part in 100-metre, 200-metres and 400-metre races. He joined the national team in Egypt in 2006, and has taken part in lots of international competitions. He has won many medals, including gold in the World Championship in New Zealand.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The text is about…… .

a) Olympic Games b) Paralympic Games c) World Cup d) Swimming

2. The underlined phrase "takes place" means…… .

a) connects b) happens c) supports d) protects

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Is the Olympics different from the Paralympics? Why?

……

4. Who is Mostafa Fathalla?

……

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5. Which medal did he win in New Zealand?

……

6. Summarize the text in two sentences.

……

4) The Reader: (2m)

A) Read and write T (True) or F (False)

1. Zeinab was bored.
2. Grandpa wanted to be a vet.

B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Some……make tables and chairs from wood.

a) farmers b) mechanics c) artisans d) teachers

2. Grandpa was one of the……makers.

a) button b) train c) chair d) tent

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (2m)

1. My teacher always……us interesting projects to do.

a) giving b) give c) given d) gives

2. ……that robot have many uses?

a) Do b) Is c) Does d) Are

3. I……watching films on TV.

a) like b) am liking c) likes d) is liking

4. Mona doesn't……video games on Fridays.

a) played b) play c) plays d) playing

6) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences: (1m)

1. are – today – What – we – doing?

……

2. hard – Starting – an exercise – is – routine.

……

7) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on: (7m)

"How to be healthy"

food	water	be active	sport

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

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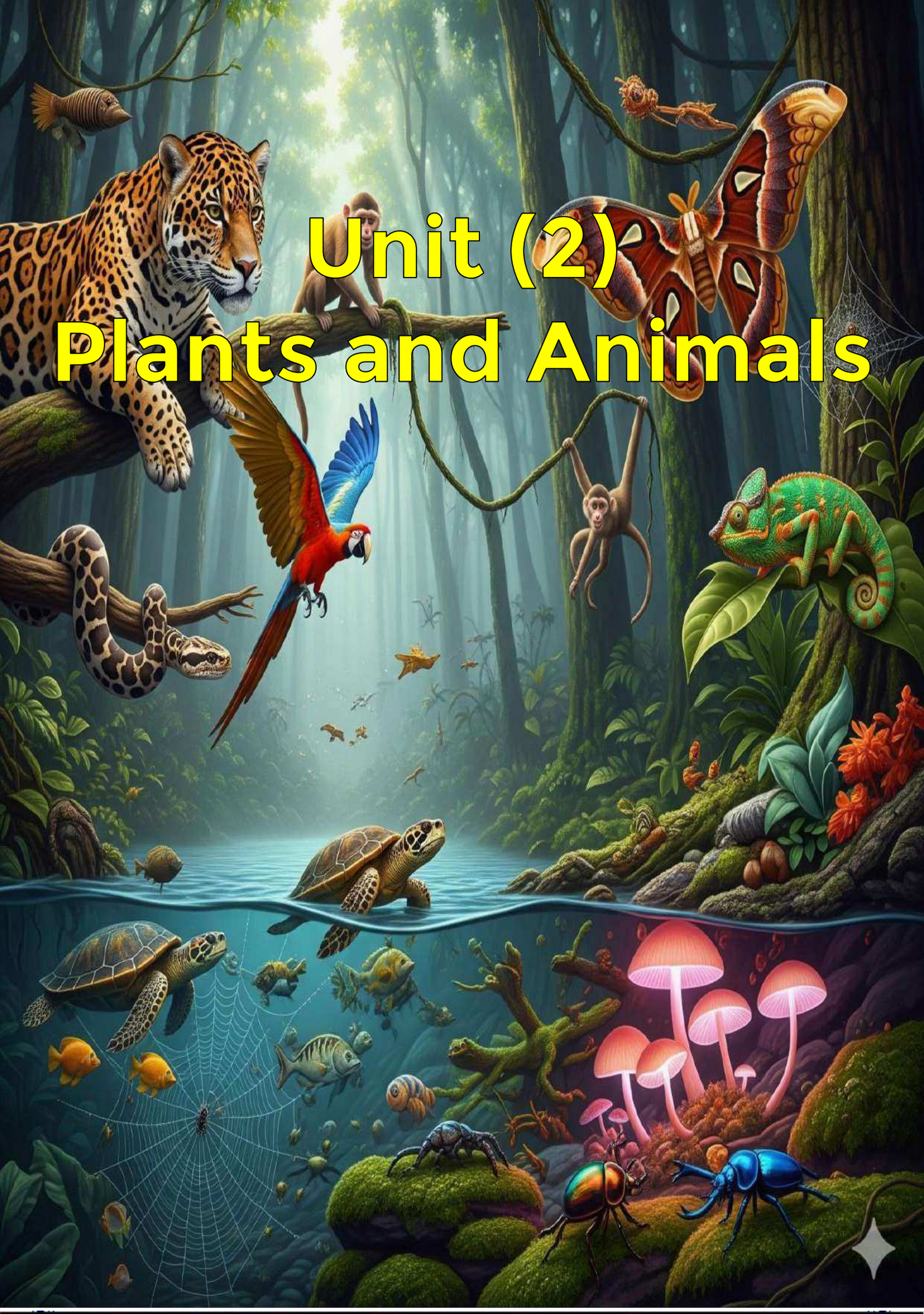

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Unit (2) Plants and animals Lessons 1 & 2

Key Vocabulary

vertebrates	الفقاريات	scales	قشور / حراشف
mammals	الثدييات	gills	خياشيم
moist	رطب	enormous	ضخم
bat	خفاش	tiny	ضئيل
beak	منقار	Earth	كوكب الأرض
reptiles	زواحف	natural world	الطبيعة
fins	زعانف	African elephant	الفيل الأفريقي
amphibians	برمائيات	backbone	عمود فقري

More Vocabulary

warm-blooded	ذوات الدم الحار	bee hummingbird	طائر طنان النحل
cold-blooded	ذوات الدم البارد	whale shark	قرش الحوت
hair	شعر	leopard	فهد
humans	البشر	scientist	عالم
land	اليابسة	chameleon	حرباء
turtle	سلحفاة	discover	يكتشف
wetlands	أراضي رطبة	rainforest	غابة استوائية
freshwater	مياه عذبة	cheetah	فهد صياد
saltwater	مياه مالحة	anaconda	ثعبان الأناكوندا
habitat	موطن	frog	ضفدع
whale	حوت	strong	قوي
seal	فقمة	Asian elephant	الفيل الأسيوي
ostrich	نعامة	sloth	حيوان الكسلان
toad	ضفدع الطين	howler monkey	القرد العاوي
wings	اجنحة	narwhal	الحوت ذو الناب
feathers	ريش	give birth	تلد

Verbs

survive (d)	ينجو	feed / fed	يطعم
move (d)	يتحرك	lay / laid	تبيض
breathe (d)	يتنفس	spend / spent	يقضي

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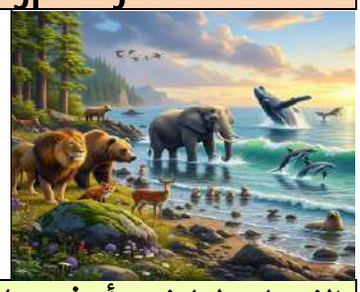
Read and listen (lesson 1): Vertebrates

Vertebrates are animals with a backbone. There are five different types of vertebrates.

1. Mammals



Mammals have hair or fur on their bodies. They are warm-blooded. They feed their babies with milk and most of them give birth to their babies. They don't lay eggs. Humans are mammals. Most mammals live on land, but some live in the sea, such as whales and seals. Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

الثدييات لها شعر أو فرو على أجسامها. هم ذوات الدم الحار. يطعمون أطفالهم بالحليب ومعظمهم يلدون أطفالهم. لا يضعون البيض. البشر ثدييات. تعيش معظم الثدييات على اليابسة، لكن بعضها يعيش في البحر، مثل الحيتان والفقمات. الخفافيش هي الثدييات الوحيدة التي يمكنها الطيران.

2. Reptiles

Reptiles are cold-blooded. This means that they have to spend time in the sun to keep warm. Most reptiles have four legs, except snakes who don't have any. They don't have hair or fur. They have scales. In addition, all reptiles lay eggs. Most reptiles live on land. Some can live in rivers or the sea, such as turtles, but they come onto land to lay their eggs.

الزواحف من ذوات الدم البارد. وهذا يعني أنه يتعين عليهم قضاء بعض الوقت في الشمس للتدفئة. معظم الزواحف لها أربع أرجل، باستثناء الثعابين التي ليس لديها أي أرجل. ليس لديهم شعر أو فرو. لديهم قشور. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تضع جميع الزواحف البيض. تعيش معظم الزواحف على الأرض. يمكن لبعضها أن يعيش في الأنهار أو البحار، مثل السلاحف، لكنها تأتي إلى الأرض لتضع بيضها.

3. Amphibians

Amphibians can live on land and on water, but they need water or a moist habitat to survive Like reptiles, they are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. However, amphibians, like frogs and toads, always lay their eggs in water. They have smooth skin, not scales. They can take in oxygen through their skin and their lungs.

يمكن للبرمائيات أن تعيش على الأرض وعلى الماء، ولكنها تحتاج إلى الماء أو إلى بيئة رطبة للبقاء على قيد الحياة، مثل الزواحف، فهي من ذوات الدم البارد وتضع البيض. ومع ذلك، فإن البرمائيات، مثل الضفادع وضفادع الطين، تضع دائمًا بيضها في الماء. لديهم بشرة ناعمة، وليس قشور. يمكنهم الحصول على الأكسجين من خلال جلدهم ورئتيهم

4. Fish

Fish live in water and take in oxygen through their gills; they can't breathe air. They are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. They also have scales and they use fins to move. There are thousands of different types of fish in all water habitats - saltwater, freshwater and wetlands.

تعيش الأسماك في الماء وتمتص الأكسجين من خلال خياشيمها؛ لا يمكنهم تنفس الهواء. وهي من ذوات الدم البارد وتضع البيض. لديهم أيضًا قشور ويستخدمون الزعانف للتحرك. هناك الآلاف من أنواع الأسماك المختلفة في جميع الموائل المائية - المياه المالحة والمياه العذبة والأراضي الرطبة.

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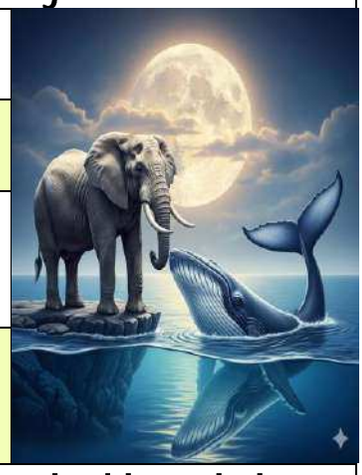
5. Birds

Birds are warm-blooded, but they don't have fur or hair. All birds have feathers, and they all have wings. Birds lay eggs which are hard. Most birds can fly, but some can't. They have beaks, which are made of bone. Their beaks are different shapes because they eat different food; some birds eat meat, some eat nuts and some eat seeds.

الطيور من ذوات الدم الحار، لكن ليس لديها فراء أو شعر. جميع الطيور لها ريش، وجميعها لها أجنحة. تضع الطيور بيضًا صلباً. تستطيع معظم الطيور الطيران، لكن بعضها لا يستطيع ذلك. لديهم مناقير مصنوعة من العظام. مناقيرها مختلفة الأشكال لأنها تأكل أطعمة مختلفة؛ بعض الطيور تأكل اللحوم وبعضها تأكل المكسرات وبعضها تأكل البذور.

Read and listen (lesson 2): Big and small

In the natural world, there are some enormous animals, and some tiny ones!



The biggest animal on land is a mammal: the African elephant. The African elephant is bigger than the Asian elephant.

أكبر حيوان على وجه الأرض هو حيوان ثديي: الفيل الأفريقي. الفيل الأفريقي أكبر من الفيل الآسيوي.

The biggest animal in the world is also a mammal, but it lives in the sea. It's the blue whale, and it can be up to 30 meters long. In fact, they are the biggest animals that have ever lived on Earth!

أكبر حيوان في العالم هو أيضًا من الثدييات، لكنه يعيش في البحر. إنه الحوت الأزرق، ويمكن أن يصل طوله إلى 30 مترًا. في الواقع، إنها أكبر الحيوانات التي عاشت على الأرض على الإطلاق!

The whale shark is the biggest fish in the world. It's smaller than the blue whale, at about 12 meters long.

يعتبر قرش الحوت أكبر سمكة في العالم. وهو أصغر من الحوت الأزرق، حيث يبلغ طوله حوالي 12 مترًا.

The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird, which is about 5.5 centimeters long. It lives in Cuba. The biggest bird is the ostrich . It can be 2.5 meters tall! Ostriches are faster than leopards, but they can't fly.

وأصغر الطيور هو طائر النحلة الطنان، حيث يبلغ طوله حوالي 5.5 سم. يعيش في كوبا. أكبر الطيور هو النعامة . يمكن أن يصل ارتفاعه إلى 2.5 متر! النعام أسرع من الفهود، لكنها لا تستطيع الطيران.

In 2012, scientists discovered a tiny chameleon in Madagascar. People think it is the smallest reptile in the world, at just 30 millimeters long! But even that is bigger than a frog in Papua New Guinea. It's 7 millimeters long, so it is the smallest vertebrate that we have discovered.

في عام 2012، اكتشف العلماء حرباء صغيرة في مدغشقر. يعتقد الناس أنها أصغر الزواحف في العالم، حيث يبلغ طولها 30 ملم فقط! ولكن حتى هذا أكبر من الضفدع في بابوا غينيا الجديدة. يبلغ طوله 7 ملم، لذا فهو أصغر حيوان فقاري اكتشفناه.

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Language

A) Asking about number of something:
How many + Plural noun....?
How many types of vertebrates are there? - There are five.

Remember: Adjectives

الصفة تستخدم لوصف الاسم أو الضمير وتأتي بعد am, is, are أو قبل الاسم الموصوف	
The monkey is small.	I saw a nice bird.
Elephants are strong.	I caught a big fish.

LANGUAGE: Comparative Adjectives

عند المقارنة بين اثنين (شخصين، حيوانين ، شيئين...) في صفة قصيرة المقطع (ذات مقطع واحد) نستخدم القاعدة:

الاسم الأول	am / is / are	صفة قصيرة	+ er + than (من/ عن)	الاسم الثاني

عند انتهاء الصفة قصيرة المقطع بحرف ساكن قبله حرف متحرك (a, e, i, o, u) يضاعف الحرف الساكن الأخير قبل إضافة er، وعند انتهاء الصفة بحرف y قبله حرف ساكن، نحذفه ونضع " ier "

A zebra is shorter than a giraffe.	Bears are bigger than dogs.
Cats are safer than lions.	Rabbits are healthier than other animals.

LANGUAGE: Superlative adjectives

عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين (شخصين، حيوانين ، شيئين...) في صفة قصيرة المقطع (ذات مقطع واحد)

فاعل	am / is / are	the	صفة قصيرة	+ est

عند انتهاء الصفة قصيرة المقطع بحرف ساكن قبله حرف متحرك (a, e, i, o, u) يضاعف الحرف الساكن الأخير قبل إضافة est، وعند انتهاء الصفة بحرف y قبله حرف ساكن، نحذفه ونضع ' iest '

Mona is the nicest friend I have.	This is the tallest tree in the park.
Nora is the happiest girl in the class.	I find the biggest lions.

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1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The ostrich is.....than the leopard.
a) faster b) fast c) fastest d) more fast

2. He is.....of four children.
a) the oldest b) older c) old d) oldest

3. The blue whale is.....than the whale shark.
a) big b) biggest c) bigger d) the biggest

4. The black car is.....than the blue car.
a) cheaper b) cheap c) cheapest d) cheap as

5. He is.....thinnest boy in our class.
a) as b) than c) then d) the

6. The.....vertebrate is a frog in Papua New Guinea.
a) smaller b) small c) smallest d) as small

7. Ants are.....than humans.
a) strong b) stronger c) strongest d) weakest

8. Sara is taller.....Nada.
a) than b) then c) as d) the

9. Who is.....person in your family.
a) taller than b) taller c) tallest d) the tallest

10. The car travels.....than the plane.
a) slower b) slow c) slowest d) slowly

11. My grandpa is the.....person I know.
a) wiser b) wiser than c) wisest d) wise

12. My brother is.....than me.
a) shorter b) as short c) shortest d) a short

13. A mouse is.....than a dog.
a) smallest b) a small c) small d) smaller

14. Ahmed told us the.....story at the party.
a) funniest b) funny c) funnier d) fun

15. The turtles are.....the snakes.
a) shortest b) shorter c) the shortest d) shorter than

16. Hagar is.....cleverest student.
a) than b) the c) then d) they

17. Cairo is.....than Alexandria.
a) big b) bigger c) biggest d) smallest

18. My car is.....than John's car.
a) new b) newer c) newest d) more new

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19. She is a.....student.

a) clever b) cleverer c) cleverest d) clever than

20. August is the.....month of the year.

a) hot b) as hot c) hotter d) hottest

21. I have the.....bag.

a) heaviest b) heavier c) heavy d) heavier than

22. The spider is.....than the ant.

a) scary b) scarier c) scared d) as scary

23. The snake is thinner.....the monkey.

a) then b) as c) than d) that

24. Elephants are bigger.....horses.

a) the b) there c) then d) than

25. The frog is the.....vertebrate.

a) smallest b) smaller c) small d) a small

26. Ali is..... .It is his birthday.

a) happier b) happily c) happy d) happiest

27. The squid is.....than the crab.

a) a big b) big c) bigger d) biggest

28. Giraffes are.....than the horses.

a) tallest b) taller c) more taller d) tall

29. My car is.....car.

a) fastest b) faster c) fast d) the fastest

30. Summer is the.....season.

a) hot b) hottest c) hotter d) cold

2) Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. An ostrich is.....(big) than a bee hummingbird.

2. The ant is one of the.....(small) insects.

3. Turtles are.....(slow) than lizards.

4. The snake is.....(long) than the ant.

5. Winter is the.....(cold) season.

6. Ahmed is stronger.....(then) Waleed.

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Exercise: Lessons (1 & 2)

1) Listen and answer the questions

4. Where do fish live?

……

5. How do fish take in oxygen?

……

4. Why do fish use fins?

……

5. How many types of fish are there in water habitats?

……

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

animals	vertebrates	types	backbone

Sayed:	I learned a lot about our lesson today.
Sara:	What was it about?
Sayed:	It was about (1)…… .
Sara:	What are vertebrates?
Sayed:	They are animals with a (2)…… .
Sara:	How many (3)……are there of vertebrates?
Sayed:	There are five different types.

3) Read the passage and answer the questions:

In the natural world, there are some enormous animals, and some tiny ones! The biggest animal on land Is a mammal: the African elephant. The biggest animal in the world is also a mammal, but it lives in the sea. It's the blue whale, and it can be up to 30 meters long. In fact, they are the biggest animals that have ever lived on Earth!

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The underlined word "tiny" means…… .

a) enormous b) small c) large d) big

2. The African elephant and the blue whale are the largest animals on…… .

a) Earth b) Mars c) Venus d) Jupiter

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What is the text about?

……

4. What is the biggest animal on land?

……

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5. Where does the blue whale live?

……

6. Summarize the text in one sentence.

……

4) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. types – lay – animals – How many – of – eggs?

……

2. types – are – There – five – vertebrates – of.

……

3. animal – does – biggest – live – Where – the?

……

4. discovered – chameleon – Scientist – a tiny – in Madagascar.

……

5) Punctuate the following:

1. how many types of vertebrates are there

……

2. they feed their babies with milk

……

6) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"Reptiles"

cold-blooded	eggs	oxygen	scales

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

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Extra Exercise

1) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

ostrich	human	bird	chameleon

The smallest (1).....is the bee hummingbird and the biggest bird is the (2)..... .They are faster than leopards, but they can't fly. Scientists discovered a tiny (3).....in Madagascar.

2) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Amphibians can live on land and on water, but they need water or a moist habitat to survive. Like reptiles, amphibians are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. Amphibians can take in oxygen through their skin and their lungs.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Amphibians need water or.....habitat to survive.

a) urban b) moist c) desert d) rural

2. Amphibians are cold-blooded like..... .

a) mammals b) birds c) reptiles d) fish

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Where can amphibians live?

.....

4. How can amphibians take in oxygen?

.....

5. What is the main idea of the text?

.....

6. Summarize the text in one sentence.

.....

3) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. animals – Vertebrates – with – are – backbone.

.....

2. have – their – Mammals – hair – on - bodies.

.....

3. fish – the – The whale – is – biggest.

.....

4) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"Biggest and smallest animals"

What are the biggest animals in the sea?
What are the smallest animals on land?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Unit (2) Plants and animals Lessons 3 & 4

Key Vocabulary

invertebrates	لا فقاريات	grasshopper	حشرة الجراد
jellyfish	قنديل البحر	primary	اساسي
octopus	اخطبوط	secondary	ثانوي
arachnid	فصيلة العناكب	colors	الوان
snail	حلزون	predator	مفترس
squid	حبار	prey	فريسة
protection	حماية / وقاية	dragonfly	حشرة اليعسوب

More Vocabulary

shell	قوقعة	type	نوع
giant	عملاق / ضخم	bright	ساطع / لامع
clue	مفتاح حل لغز	pollen	حبوب لقاح
insect	حشرة	shade	ظل
spider	عنكبوت	interesting	شيق / ممتع
sea star	نجم البحر	coral reef	شعب مرجانية
Atlas moth	حشرة عثة الأطلس	warning	تحذير
mystery	لغز / غموض	poisonous	سام
crab	كابوريا	internet	شبكة الانترنت

Verbs

hunt (ed)	يصطاد	fly / flew	يطير
attract (ed)	يجذب	hide / hid	يختبئ
move (d)	يتحرك	catch / caught	يصطاد / يمسك
finish (ed)	ينتهي	eat / ate	يأكل
reproduce (d)	يتكاثر	carry (ied)	يحمل

Definitions

Predator	the animal that hunts and eats other animals
Prey	the animal that is caught and eaten

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Reading (lesson 3): What does Sami find out?

"Dad, I don't know what to write for my project!" said Sami sadly. "I have to find out about some animals, but I don't know which animals to choose." "Why don't you write about invertebrates?" asked Sami's dad. "More than 90% of all animals are invertebrates." "Good idea!" said Sami. "Can I look on the internet quickly to find out information, please?" "Of course," said Dad.

"أبي، لا أعرف ماذا أكتب لمشروعي!" قال سامي بحزن. "يجب أن أتعرف على بعض الحيوانات، لكني لا أعرف أي الحيوانات أختار." "لماذا لا تكتب عن اللافقاريات؟" سأل والد سامي. "أكثر من 90% من جميع الحيوانات هي من اللافقاريات." "فكره جيده!" قال سامي. "هل يمكنني البحث بسرعة على الإنترنت لمعرفة المعلومات، من فضلك؟" قال أبي: "بالطبع".

1. Where does Sami look for information about invertebrates?

.....

"Oh wow!" said Sami. "I've found a lot of information! Invertebrates are cold-blooded. They live on land and in water. Some invertebrates, such as crabs, have a hard shell for protection .Others, like jellyfish, have soft bodies. Some invertebrates can swim very well, such as the octopus and the squid." "Do you have enough information for your project?" laughed Dad.

"أوه واو!" قال سامي. "لقد وجدت الكثير من المعلومات! اللافقاريات من ذوات الدم البارد). تعيش على الأرض وفي الماء. بعض اللافقاريات، مثل سرطان البحر، لديها قشرة صلبة للحماية، والبعض الآخر، مثل قنديل البحر، لديها أجسام ناعمة. بعض اللافقاريات يمكن أن تسبح بشكل جيد جدًا، مثل الأخطبوط والحبار." "هل لديك معلومات كافية لمشروعك؟" ضحك أبي.

2. Why do some invertebrates have hard shells?

.....

"Oh yes!" said Sami. "Wait, I've found more! Some invertebrates, such as snails, have hard shells and move very slowly. Others are faster. Dragonflies can fly very fast. Insects are also invertebrates. They have six legs. I think grasshoppers are the most amazing insects. They can jump more than a meter!" Did you know the spider is not an insect? It has 8 legs and is called an arachnid. It can move very quickly. "Well done!" said Dad. "Have you finished your research? Can I have my cell phone back now, please ?"

"نعم بالتأكيد!" قال سامي. "انتظر، لقد وجدت المزيد! بعض اللافقاريات، مثل القواقع، لها أصداف صلبة وتتحرك ببطء شديد. والبعض الآخر أسرع. يمكن لليعسوب أن يطير بسرعة كبيرة. والحشرات هي أيضًا من اللافقاريات. ولها ستة أرجل. وأعتقد أن الجنادب هي أكثر حشرات مذهلة. يمكنها القفز أكثر من متر!" هل تعلم أن العنكبوت ليس حشرة؟ وله 8 أرجل ويسمى بفصيلة العناكب. يمكن أن تتحرك بسرعة كبيرة. - "أحسنت!" قال أبي. "هل انتهيت من بحثك؟ هل يمكنني استعادة هاتفي الخلوي الآن، من فضلك؟"

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Listen and read (lesson 4)

Why do flowers have bright colors?

Scientists think that there are nearly 400,000 different types of plants. Most of these have flowers, which come in many different colors. The bright flowers attract insects, which carry pollen from one flower to another flower. This helps the flowers to reproduce.

يعتقد العلماء أن هناك ما يقرب من 400000 نوع مختلف من النباتات. تحتوي معظمها على زهور تأتي بألوان مختلفة. تجذب الأزهار الزاهية الحشرات التي تحمل حبوب اللقاح من زهرة إلى زهرة أخرى. وهذا يساعد الزهور على التكاثر.

Primary colors are red, yellow and blue. We can't make these colors by mixing other colors. We make secondary colors by mixing the three primary colors in different amounts. We can make green, orange, purple, and all the shades in between. For example, we can mix red and yellow to make orange.

الألوان الأساسية هى الأحمر والأصفر والأزرق. لا يمكننا صنع هذه الألوان عن طريق مزج الألوان الأخرى. نصنع ألوانًا ثانوية عن طريق مزج الألوان الأساسية الثلاثة بكميات مختلفة. يمكننا صنع اللون الأخضر، والبرتقالي، والأرجواني، وكل الألوان بينهما. على سبيل المثال، يمكننا مزج الأحمر والأصفر للحصول على اللون البرتقالي.

The secondary colors can be made by mixing primary colors which are nearest to them on the color wheel. Adding black to a color makes it darker, and adding white makes it lighter.

يمكن الحصول على الألوان الثانوية عن طريق مزج الألوان الأساسية الأقرب إليها على عجلة الألوان. إضافة اللون الأسود إلى اللون يجعله أغمق، وإضافة اللون الأبيض يجعله أفتح.

Coral reefs

There are lots of interesting things to see under the sea! Some fish are very brightly colored, and so are some plants. In a coral reef, having bright colors can help fish to hide from predators.

هناك الكثير من الأشياء المثيرة للاهتمام التى يمكنك رؤيتها تحت البحر! بعض الأسماك ذات ألوان زاهية للغاية، وكذلك بعض النباتات. في الشعاب المرجانية، يمكن أن تساعد الألوان الزاهية الأسماك على الاختباء من الحيوانات المفترسة.

The coral is very bright and has different colors, so the fish can hide from bigger fish. In addition, many predators don't eat prey that are brightly colored. Bright colors can be a warning that the animal is poisonous.

المرجان مشرق جدًا وله ألوان مختلفة، لذلك يمكن للأسماك الاختباء من الأسماك الأكبر حجمًا. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن العديد من الحيوانات المفترسة لا تأكل الفرائس ذات الألوان الزاهية. يمكن أن تكون الألوان الزاهية بمثابة تحذير من أن الحيوان سام.

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LANGUAGE: Adverbs of manner

تذكر: الصفة تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله أو بعد "verb to be"
We had a nice meal. - She is happy.

ـ الظرف يصف الفعل ويأتي بعده
Our team plays badly. - She plays tennis well.

- الظرف يتكون بإضافة (-ly) للصفة			
هادئ / بهدوء	quiet / quietly	ناعم / بشكل ناعم	soft / softly
بطيء / ببطئ	slow / slowly	صاخب / بصوت عالي	loud / loudly
سريع / بسرعة	quick / quickly	حزين / بحزن	sad / sadly

- إذا كانت الصفة منتهية بـ (consonant + y) تحذف الـ y ونضيف (-ily)			
سعيد/ بسعادة	happy/ happily	كسول/ بكسل	lazy/ lazily
جوعان / بشراهة	hungry/ hungrily	سهل / بسهولة	easy / easily

- أحوال شاذة (تحفظ كما هي):			
سريع/ بسرعة	fast → fast	جيد / جيداً	good → well
متأخر/ متأخراً	late → late	صعب / بصعوبة	hard → hard
بطريقة خاطئة	wrong → wrong	صحيح / بطريقة صحيحة	right → right

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Don't speak.....in the library.
a) loud b) louder c) loudest d) loudly
2. She is polite. She behaves..... .
a) polite b) politely c) impolite d) impolitely
3. He speaks.....; I can't follow him.
a) slow b) slower c) quickly d) slowest
4. The snail is a.....animal.
a) slowly b) slower c) slow d) as slow
5. He usually cuts my hair..... .
a) quick b) quickly c) quickest d) quicker

Mr. Mahmoud Abdalla 01021108820

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6. Dragonflies can fly very..... .
a) fast b) fastly c) fastest d) faster
7. The teacher spoke..... .
a) quiet b) quietly c) quietest d) as quiet
8. I could hear my neighbours shouting.....at each other.
a) angry b) angriest c) angrily d) anger
9. I never go to school..... .
a) as late b) later c) lately d) late
10. She is a.....artist. She draws very well.
a) bad b) badly c) well d) good
11. I answered the questions.....so I got good grades.
a) right b) wrong c) wrongly d) rightly
12. They.....decorated their house for the party.
a) beautiful b) beautifully c) beauties d) beautify
13. My little brother can run very..... .
a) the fastest b) fastest c) faster d) fast
14. The younger brother.....looked after the injured bird.
a) kindly b) kinder c) kind d) kindest
15. I stood under a tree and.....ate my sandwich.
a) hunger b) more hungry c) hungrily d) hungry
16. She did.....at the exam.
a) bad b) as good c) good d) well
17. She's a good runner. She runs..... .
a) quick b) quickly c) quicker d) as quick
18. Hatem.....picked up the cat.
a) gently b) gentle c) gentler d) gentlest
19. Sherif opened the door.....because his little brother was sleeping.
a) quiet b) as quiet c) quietly d) quieter
20. Younis hates playing tennis. He plays..... .
a) as badly b) worse c) bad d) badly
21. I heard two people shouting.....in the street yesterday.
a) louder b) loudly c) loudest d) loud
22. Their cousins.....give money to poor people.
a) kindly b) kind c) kindest d) kinder

2) Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. Adam was very hungry, and he ate his meal.....(quick).
2. Fareeda plays the piano and the violin.....(beautiful).
3. Mr Ibrahim waited.....(patient) for the train to arrive.
4. He shouted.....(angry).
5. They walked.....(quickest).

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Exercise: Lessons (3 & 4)

1) Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Invertebrates are.....-blooded.

a) cold b) warm c) tall d) high

2. Invertebrates live on..... .

a) sun b) moon c) sky d) land

3. .....have a hard shell.

a) Crabs b) Octopuses c) Jellyfish d) Squids

4. Jellyfish have.....bodies.

a) well b) good c) hard d) soft

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

pollen	attract	repel	reproduce

Mona:	Why do flowers have bright colors?
Hala:	Because bright colors (1).....insects.
Mona:	What do insects carry from one flower to another?
Hala:	They carry (2).....from one flower to another.
Mona:	How does the insect help the flowers?
Hala:	It helps flowers to (3)..... .

3) Read the passage and answer the questions:

There are lots of interesting things to see under the sea. Predators hunt and eat other animals. Preys are caught and eaten. Some fish are very brightly colored, and so are some plants. The coral is very bright and has different colors, so the fish can hide from bigger fish. In addition, many predators don't eat preys that are brightly colored. Bright colors can be a warning that the animal is poisonous.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The word "interesting" means..... .

a) colorful b) bright c) different d) amazing

2. Coral reefs have.....colors.

a) bright b) dark c) shady d) bad

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Where can we see coral reefs?

.....

4. What are animals caught and eaten called?

.....

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5. How are the coral reefs helpful to fish?

.....

6. Why do predators don't eat preys that are brightly colored?

.....

4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Insects live in rainforests because they can find food..... .

a) easy b) easily c) easiest d) as easy

2. She plays the drums..... .

a) fast b) sad c) bad d) good

3. I tried....., but I couldn't win the race.

a) hard b) as hard c) hardly d) hardest

4. I did.....in the test. I got 99%.

a) badly b) bad c) good d) well

5) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. Sami – What – out – find – does?

.....

2. have – shells – Crabs – for – hard – protection.

.....

3. coral – very – The – is – reef – bright.

.....

4. flowers – attract – The – insects – bright.

.....

6) Punctuate the following:

1. can grasshoppers jump

.....

2. sami is doing a project on invertebrates

.....

7) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"Invertebrates"

cold-blooded	crabs	octopus	insects

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Extra Exercise

1) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

invertebrates	cold-blooded	dragonflies	vertebrates

Hagar:	I don't know what to write for my project.
Hamza:	Why don't you write about (1).....?
Hagar:	Good idea. Do you have some information about them?
Hamza:	Yes, invertebrates are (2)..... .
Hagar:	Can you give me some examples of invertebrates?
Hamza:	Of course. Snails and (3).....are invertebrates.

2) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. fish – bright – Why – have – do – colors?

.....

2. many – are – How – there – colors?

.....

3. dragonflies – very – fly – Can – fast?

.....

4. are – the – Grasshoppers – amazing – insects – most.

.....

3) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Salma walks..... .She is tired.

a) slow b) slower c) slowly d) slowest

2. Rana is..... .She has a new dress.

a) happy b) happily c) happier d) happiest

3. My sister plays the piano..... .

a) good b) better c) as best d) well

4. Some spiders can hide very..... .

a) easy b) easier c) easily d) as easy

8) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"Predators and preys under the sea"

interesting	coral reefs	predators	preys

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Unit (2) Plants and animals Lessons 5 & 6

Key Vocabulary

water lily	الزئبق المائي	disadvantages	عيوب
echolocation	تحديد الموقع بالصدى	macro-habitat	موطن كبير
advantages	مميزات	micro-habitat	موطن صغير

More Vocabulary

soil	تربة زراعية	lake	بحيرة
flat leaf	ورقة شجر مسطحة	roots	جذور
surface	سطح	area	منطقة / مساحة
stem	ساق نبات	bottom	قاع
pretty	جميل	top	قمة

Verbs

reach (ed)	يصل إلى	grow / grew	ينمو
cover (ed)	يغطي	spread /spread	ينشر
pollinate (d)	يلقح	make / made	يصنع

Reading (lesson 5): Water lily

Most plants grow in soil. However, some plants grow in water, such as the water lily. They have a large flat leaf on the surface of the water, and a long stem that reaches down to the bottom of the lake.

تنمو معظم النباتات في التربة. ومع ذلك، تنمو بعض النباتات في الماء، مثل زنبق الماء. لديهم ورقة مسطحة كبيرة على سطح الماء، وساق طويل يصل إلى قاع البحيرة.

They have brightly colored flowers and they make seeds which float on water. In addition, their roots spread under the water, and they can cover a very large area. On one hand, this can look pretty, but on the other hand, it can make it difficult for other animals and plants to live under the water.

لديهم زهور ذات ألوان زاهية وينتجون بذورًا تطفو على الماء. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تنتشر جذورها تحت الماء، ويمكن أن تغطي مساحة كبيرة جدًا. من ناحية، قد يبدو هذا جميلًا، ولكن من ناحية أخرى، قد يجعل من الصعب على الحيوانات والنباتات الأخرى العيش تحت الماء.

- Large habitats, or macro-habitats, are forests, deserts, and grasslands.
- A micro-habitat is a small area such as a pond or a tree.

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Exercise: Lessons (5 & 6)

1) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

flowers	difficult	roots	flat

Water lily grows in water. It has a large, (1).....leaf on the surface of the water. It has a long stem that reaches down to the bottom of the lake. It has brightly colored (2)..... .Its (3).....spread under the water.

2) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Water lily grows in water and has a long stem that reaches down to the bottom of the lake. It has brightly colored flowers and it makes seeds which float on water. It has roots that spread under the water, and it can cover a very large area. On one hand, this can look pretty, but on the other hand, it can make it difficult for other animals and plants to live under the water.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The.....of water lily spread under the water.

a) roots b) leaves c) stem d) flowers

2. The underlined word "pretty" means..... .

a) terrible b) ugly c) beautiful d) enormous

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Where does the stem reach?

.....

4. What is bad about the roots of the water lily?

.....

5. What do the flowers look like?

.....

6. Summarize the text in one sentence.

.....

3) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. grow – Some – in – plants – water.

.....

2. plants – in – Most – soil – grow.

.....

3. bats – Why – unusual – are?

.....

4. can – a very large – They – cover – area.

.....

4) Punctuate the following:

1. a micro-habitat is a small area such as a pond or a tree

.....

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Important Paragraphs

1) Invertebrates

backbone	cold-blooded	dragonfly	insects	spider

Invertebrates don't have backbones. They are cold-blooded. They live on land and in water. Some invertebrates have a hard shells. Others have soft bodies. Some invertebrates can swim well. Dragonflies can fly very fast. Insects are invertebrates. The spider is called an arachnid.

اللافقاريات ليس لها عمود فقري. إنها من ذوات الدم البارد. تعيش على اليابسة وفي الماء. بعض اللافقاريات لديها أصداف صلبة. والبعض الآخر ذو أجسام طرية. بعض اللافقاريات تجيد السباحة. اليعسوب يطير بسرعة كبيرة. الحشرات من اللافقاريات. العنكبوت من العنكبيات.

2) Vertebrates

mammals	reptiles	amphibians	fish	birds

Vertebrates have backbones. Mammals have hair or fur on their bodies. Reptiles have scales and they lay eggs. Amphibians can live on land and on water. There are thousands of types of fish. All birds have feathers, wings and beaks.

الفقاريات لها عمود فقري. الثدييات لها شعر أو فراء على أجسامها. الزواحف لها قشور وتضع بيضها. تعيش البرمائيات على اليابسة وفي الماء. هناك آلاف أنواع الأسماك. جميع الطيور لها ريش وأجنحة ومناقير.

3) Mammals

live	fur	warm-blooded	feed	bats

Most mammals live on land, but some live in the sea. Mammals have hair or fur on their bodies. They are warm-blooded. They feed their babies with milk. They don't lay eggs. Humans are mammals. Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

تعيش معظم الثدييات على اليابسة، لكن بعضها يعيش في البحر. أجسام الثدييات مغطاة بالشعر أو الفرو. وهي من ذوات الدم الحار، وترضع صغارها الحليب، ولا تضع بيضًا. البشر من الثدييات، والخفافيش هي الثدييات الوحيدة القادرة على الطيران.

4) Interesting things under the sea

interesting	fish	coral reefs	predators	poisonous

There are lots of interesting things to see under the sea! Some fish and plants are very brightly colored. Coral reefs have bright colors to help fish to hide from predators. Many predators don't eat prey that are brightly colored.

هناك الكثير من الأشياء المثيرة للاهتمام التي يمكن رؤيتها تحت الماء! بعض الأسماك والنباتات ذات ألوان زاهية للغاية. تتميز الشعاب المرجانية بألوان زاهية تساعد الأسماك على الاختباء من الحيوانات المفترسة. العديد من الحيوانات المفترسة لا تأكل الفرائس ذات الألوان الزاهية.

5) The biggest/smallest animals

animals	land	sea	bird

There are some enormous animals, and some tiny ones. The biggest animal on land is the African elephant. The biggest animal in the sea is the blue whale. The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird. The biggest bird is the ostrich.

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Test unit (2)

1) Listen and answer the questions: (6m)

1. Why do reptiles spend time in the sun?

.....

2. How many legs do most reptiles have?

.....

3. Where do most reptiles live?

.....

4. Which reptiles come onto land to lay their eggs?

.....

3) Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (3m)

colors	animals	doing	what

Heba:	What are you doing, Nada?
Ahmed:	I'm (1).....a research.
Heba:	What is it about?
Ahmed:	It's about (2).....and birds.
Heba:	(3).....is the fastest animal?
Ahmed:	It is the cheetah.

4) Read the passage and answer the questions: (9m)

There are lots of interesting things to see under the sea ! Some fish are very brightly colored, and so some plants. In a coral reef, having bright colors can help fish to hide from predators. The coral is very bright and has different colors, so that fish can hide from bigger fish. In addition, many predators don't eat prey that are brightly colored. Bright colors can be a warning that the animal is poisonous.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The underlined word "interesting" means..... .

a) helpful b) angry c) boring d) amazing

2. The coral is very..... .

a) light b) slight c) bright d) pale

B) Answer the following questions:

3. How can fish hide from bigger fish?

.....

4. Why don't predators eat prey that are brightly colored?

.....

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5. What does the coral look like?

.....

6. Summarize the text in one sentence.

.....

4) The Reader: (2m)

A) Read and write T (True) or F (False)

1. Grandpa is an engineer.
2. Zeinab's friends are very clever.

B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Zeinab and her.....visited the shop.

a) father b) grandmother c) mother d) grandfather

2. Grandpa likes sewing.....and geometric patterns.

a) sunflower b) lotus flower c) rose d) daisy

2) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (2m)

1. Ahmed is.....than Waleed.

a) strong b) strongest c) stronger d) as strong

2. Summer is the.....season of the year.

a) hot b) hotter c) hottest d) hotter than

3. Why are you running....., Ehab?

a) quick b) fast c) slow d) noisy

4. Some spiders can hide very..... .

a) easy b) easier c) easily d) as easy

5) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences: (1m)

1. eggs – in water – Amphibians – their – lay.

.....

2. animal – does – biggest – live – Where – the?

.....

8) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on: (7m)

"Birds"

warm-blooded	feathers	ostrich	beaks

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Unit (3) My world Lessons 1 & 2

Key Vocabulary

community	مجتمع	history	تاريخ
neighborhood	حي سكني	Ancient Egypt	مصر القديمة
neighbors	جيران	tombs	مقابر
sports club	نادي رياضي	Lower Egypt	الوجه البحري
citizenship	مواطنة	Upper Egypt	الوجه القبلي
mixture	خليط	scribe	كاتب
pharaoh	فرعون	hieroglyphs	اللغة الهيروغليفية

More Vocabulary

group	مجموعة	ruling dynasty	السلالة الحاكمة
activities	أنشطة	interesting	شيق / مثير
ideas	أفكار	separate	منفصل
city	مدينة	area	منطقة
village	قرية	north	الشمال
kind	عطوف / طيب	south	الجنوب
polite	مؤدب	symbols	رموز
helpful	مفيد	signs	علامات
street	شارع	papyrus reeds	عيدان نبات البردي
shop	محل	ink	حبر
games	العاب	powerful	قوي
cousin	ابن عم	kingdom	مملكة
clothes	ملابس	stone	حجر
house	منزل	pyramid	هرم

Verbs

unite (d)	يوحد	build / built	يبني
act (ed)	يفعل / يؤدي	read / read	يقرأ
rule (d)	يحكم	write / wrote	يكتب
flow (ed)	يتدفق	make / made	يصنع
control (led)	يسيطر	spend / spent	يقضي

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Read and listen (lesson 1): My community

A community is a group of people who live and work together in the same area. A community is more than your house, family, or your neighborhood. It is a mixture of people, places, activities, and ideas. My community includes my family, my friends, and my school.

المجتمع هو مجموعة من الأشخاص الذين يعيشون ويعملون معًا في نفس المنطقة. المجتمع هو أكثر من مجرد منزلك أو عائلتك أو حيّك. إنه مزيج من الأشخاص والأماكن والأنشطة والأفكار. يشمل مجتمعي عائلتي وأصدقائي ومدرستي.

There are probably important places in your city or village that you often visit. You can also have a community there. For me, I am part of the community at my sports club too.

ربما توجد أماكن مهمة في مدينتك أو قريتك تزورها كثيرًا. يمكنك أيضًا أن يكون لديك مجتمع هناك. بالنسبة لي، أنا أيضًا جزء من المجتمع في نادي الرياضي.

When you act in a way that is good for your community, this is good citizenship. This means that you work hard to help other people, and behave in a kind and fair way. Good citizenship is a good part of being in a community. I am always polite and helpful at school, and at my sports club.

عندما تتصرف بطريقة جيدة لمجتمعك، فهذه هي المواطنة الصالحة. وهذا يعني أنك تعمل بجد لمساعدة الآخرين، وتتصرف بطريقة لطيفة وعادلة. المواطنة الصالحة هي جزء جيد من التواجد في المجتمع. أنا دائمًا مهذب ومتعاون في المدرسة، وفي نادي الرياضة الخاص بي

Read (lesson 2): The history of Egypt

Egypt is a country with a very long and interesting history. People started to live near the Nile about 9,000 years ago, in 7000 BCE.

مصر بلد له تاريخ طويل ومثير للاهتمام. بدأ الناس في العيش بالقرب من نهر النيل منذ حوالي 9000 عام، في عام 7000 قبل الميلاد.

At first, there were two separate areas. Lower Egypt was in the north, where the Nile joins the sea. Upper Egypt was in the south, where the Nile flows through the deserts of Africa.

في البداية، كانت هناك منطقتان منفصلتان. كان الوجه البحري في الشمال، حيث يلتقي النيل بالبحر. وكان الوجه القبلي في الجنوب، حيث يتدفق النيل عبر صحاري أفريقيا.

In about 3200 BCE, one pharaoh, Mena joined these two parts to unite the country of Egypt. Egypt controlled the Nile as far as boats could sail on it, so it became very powerful.

في حوالي عام 3200 قبل الميلاد، قام أحد الفراعنة، مينا، بضم هذين الجزأين لتوحيد دولة مصر. كانت مصر تسيطر على نهر النيل بقدر ما تستطيع السفن الإبحار فيه، لذلك أصبحت قوية جدًا

There are three main parts to the history of ancient Egypt:

- The Old Kingdom (2800 - 2200 BCE) • المملكة القديمة (2800 – 2200 قبل الميلاد)
- The Middle Kingdom (2065 – 1775 BCE) • المملكة الوسطى (2065 – 1775 قبل الميلاد)
- The New Kingdom (1570 – 1098 BCE) • المملكة الحديثة (1570 – 1098 قبل الميلاد)

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Read and listen (lesson 2): Scribes

How do we know so much about the history of Egypt? Egyptians at that time used scribes to write down everything that happened. Scribes were very important people. They worked for the ruling dynasties.

كيف نعرف الكثير عن تاريخ مصر؟ كان المصريون في ذلك الوقت يستخدمون الكتبة لتسجيل كل ما يحدث. كان الكتبة أشخاصًا مهمين للغاية. كانوا يعملون لصالح الأسر الحاكمة.

They wrote in hieroglyphs, which are pictures or symbols that can mean one word or many ideas. We can see these hieroglyphs today in tombs and museums. Children learnt to become a scribe at school. Scribes wrote on stone, or on paper made from papyrus reeds.

كانوا يكتبون بالهيروغليفية، وهي عبارة عن صور أو رموز يمكن أن تعني كلمة واحدة أو أفكارًا متعددة. ويمكننا أن نرى هذه الهيروغليفية اليوم في المقابر والمتاحف. وكان الأطفال يتعلمون كيف يصبحون كتبة في المدرسة. وكان الكتبة يكتبون على الحجر أو على ورق مصنوع من قصب البردي.

LANGUAGE: (1) Demonstrative pronouns

Singular		Plural	
This (is)	هذا/ هذه (مفرد قريب)	These (are)	هؤلاء (جمع قريب)
That (is)	ذلك/ تلك (مفرد بعيد)	Those (are)	أولئك (جمع بعيد)
1) This is a bus driver.		3) These are brown jackets.	
2) That is a hat.		4) Those mechanics work in repair shops.	

LANGUAGE: (2) Possessive pronouns

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	
I	my + noun	mine	ملكي
He	his + noun	his	ملكه
She	her + noun	hers	ملكها
It	its + noun	-	-
We	our + noun	ours	ملكنا
You	your + noun	yours	ملكك/ ملككم
They	their + noun	theirs	ملكهم

ملاحظات:

1) ضمائر الفاعل تأتي قبل الفعل

1. He is a boy. 2. She plays squash. 3. They are eating.

2) صفات الملكية تأتي قبل الاسم المملوك

1. This is my bag. 2. That is her shirt. 3. Those are their books.

3) ضمائر الملكية لا يأتي بعدها اسم

1. This bag is mine. 2. That shirt is hers. 3. Those books are theirs.

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1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. This is my book. It's..... .
a) I b) my c) mine d) his
2. .....are Ali's shoes. They are his.
a) These b) This c) That d) It
3. That is.....bike. It's hers.
a) their b) her c) hers d) our
4. These.....his clothes.
a) am b) is c) are d) do
5. That is their kite. It's..... .
a) theirs b) they c) them d) his
6. This is.....neighborhood. It's ours.
a) we b) our c) ours d) their
7. .....are Rasha's glasses.
a) This b) That c) Those d) it
8. .....is my school.
a) This b) Those c) These d) They
9. This is not your brother. He is.....brother.
a) I b) him c) mine d) my
10. Those.....my friends.
a) is b) are c) am d) was
11. .....are eating apples.
a) They b) That c) This d) He
12. Does.....like her new dress?
a) hers b) her c) she d) you
13. .....father is a doctor.
a) Mine b) My c) He d) She
14. I asked for a pen and Samy gave me..... .
a) my b) his c) her d) their
15. Ali is driving.....car.
a) mine b) her c) his d) hers
16. .....are my sister's books.
a) It b) These c) This d) That
17. That.....my teacher, Ali.
a) were b) am c) are d) is
18. .....is a beautiful bird. It is flying over there.
a) That b) This c) Those d) These

2) Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. .....(That) children are watching TV.
2. .....(These) is my eraser.
3. These.....(am) my father's tools.
4. This.....(are) the school bus.

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LANGUAGE: The past simple tense

Usage: **الإستخدام:**

يستخدم للحديث عن فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى او للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي أو احداث متتالية

- يتكون زمن الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل كما يلي:

1- اذا كان الفعل منتظم نضيف له (d, ed, ied) مثل:

(cry – cried) (watch – watched) (like – liked) (play – played) ,

2- اذا كان الفعل غير منتظم يحفظ كما هو مثل:

(give - gave) (wear – wore) (eat – ate) (take – took)

1. She baked a cake yesterday. ١. (هي) خبزت كعكة أمس.
2. They played outside after school every day. ٢. لعبوا في الخارج بعد المدرسة كل يوم.
3. We entered the museum, took photos, and bought presents.
٣. دخلنا المتحف، والتقطنا صورًا، واشترينا هدايا.

I , he, she, it, اسم مفرد	→	was / wasn't
we , you, they, اسم جمع	→	were / weren't

1. The city was empty. There were no homes or roads.
١. كانت المدينة خالية. لم تكن هناك منازل أو طرق..

Negative **النفي**

فاعل + didn't + مصدر

1. We didn't play football yesterday. لم نلعب كرة القدم أمس.	2. She didn't go to the beach. هي لم تذهب إلى الشاطئ.

Interrogative **السؤال**

Did + فاعل + مصدر ?

كلمة استفهام + did + فاعل + مصدر ?

(كلمة استفهام) + was / were + فاعل + ... ?

1. Did you travel last summer? - Yes, I did. – No, I didn't.
2. Were there floods in the past? - Yes, there was. – No, there wasn't.
3. When did you play handball? - I played handball last week.
4. Where was Ali yesterday? - He was at the park.

Key Words: **الكلمات الدالة**

yesterday أمس	last (week) الماضي (الأسبوع)	منذ ago + مدة زمنية
in + سنة ماضية	When I was young,...	in the past

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1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Mena.....the two separate areas of Egypt.
a) join b) joins c) joined d) joining
2. Scribes.....everything that happened in their time.
a) describe b) describing c) describes d) described
3. Scribes.....for the ruling dynasties.
a) worked b) works c) work d) working
4. Taha Hussein.....many useful books.
a) write b) writes c) wrote d) written
5. The pharaohs.....papyrus for writing.
a) used b) use c) uses d) using
6. In 1970, engineers.....the Aswan High Dam.
a) finish b) finishes c) finishing d) finished
7. The Ancient Egyptians.....the pyramids.
a) built b) build c) builds d) buildings
8. Not everyone in Ancient Egypt.....to read and write.
a) learns b) learned c) learn d) learning
9. Scribes.....with reed brushes and ink in the past.
a) writing b) writes c) write d) wrote
10. .....she play the piano? - Yes, she did.
a) Has b) Does c) Did d) Do
11. She.....to the zoo yesterday.
a) go b) went c) goes d) going
12. They.....hieroglyphs and hieratic scripts in the past.
a) studied b) study c) studies d) to study
13. People.....to live near the Nile in 7000 BCE.
a) starting b) started c) start d) starts
14. He.....in the school yesterday.
a) is b) was c) did d) were
15. Cats.....important for Ancient Egyptian farmers.
a) is b) are c) were d) was
16. Nour.....come from Cairo yesterday.
a) don't b) didn't c) doesn't d) wasn't
17. .....there a book on the table? - Yes, there were.
a) Is b) Was c) Are d) Were
18. We.....on a boat ride last summer.
a) goes b) going c) go d) went

2) Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. Tamer didn't.....(liked) the new movie very much.
2. Did they visit they museum last week? - No, they.....(don't).
3. They.....(have) a lot of homework yesterday.
4. We.....(was) happy yesterday.

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Exercise: Lessons (1 & 2)

1) Listen and answer the questions:

1. Who wrote down everything that happened?

……

2. Who did scribes work for?

……

3. What did scribes write in?

……

4. Where did children learn to become a scribe?

……

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

sports club	live	city	work

Sayed:	Hi Sara, Where do you (1)……..?
Sara:	Hi Sayed, I live in a (2)…… .
Sayed:	What are the things you can do at the city?
Sara:	I can go to the (3)…… .
Sayed:	That's great!

3) Read the passage and answer the questions:

A community is a group of people who live and work together in the same area. A community is more than your house, family, or your neighborhood. It is a mixture of people, places, activities, and ideas. My community includes my family, my friends, and my school.

When you act in a way that is good for your community, this is good citizenship. This means that you work hard to help other people, and behave in a kind and fair way. Good citizenship is a good part of being in a community. I am always polite and helpful at school, and at my sports club.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Acting in a good way for your community is……citizenship.

a) bad b) terrible c) good d) harmful

2. The underlined word "kind" means…… .

a) friendly b) active c) lazy d) angry

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What is a community?

……

4. What does good citizenship mean?

……

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5. What does your community include?

……

6. Summarize the text in two sentences.

……

4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. This is my book. It's..... .

a) I b) my c) mine d) his

2. .....are Ali's shoes. They are his.

a) These b) This c) That d) It

3. People.....to live near the Nile in 7000 BCE.

a) starting b) started c) start d) starts

4. He.....in the school yesterday.

a) is b) was c) did d) were

5) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. a mixture – A community – people – is – of.

……

2. very – people – Scribes – important – were.

……

3. was – Egypt – Where – Lower?

……

4. worked – ruling – Scribes – for – the – dynasties.

……

6) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"Ancient Egypt"

scribes	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt	Mena

……

……

……

……

……

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Extra Exercise

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. They.....hieroglyphs and hieratic scripts in the past.

a) studied b) study c) studies d) to study

2. You.....happy yesterday.

a) were b) was c) is d) are

3. That is.....bike. It's hers.

a) their b) her c) hers d) our

4. These.....his clothes.

a) am b) is c) are d) do

2) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Lower Egypt was in the north, where the Nile joins the sea. Upper Egypt was in the south, where the Nile flows through the deserts of Africa. In about 3200 BCE, one pharaoh, Mena joined these two parts to unite the country of Egypt. Egypt controlled the Nile as far as boats could sail on it, so it became very powerful.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Lower Egypt was in the north, where the Nile joins the..... .

a) lake b) ocean c) sea d) desert

2. Mena was a..... .

a) servant b) queen c) emperor d) pharaoh

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Where was Upper Egypt?

.....

4. When was the country of Egypt united?

.....

5. Who united the two parts of Egypt?

.....

6. Why did Egypt become very powerful?

.....

3) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. was – Egypt – south – Upper – in the.

.....

2. is – about – community – What – special – your?

.....

4) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"Your community"

What is a community?	What does your community include?

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Unit (3) My world Lessons 3 & 4

Key Vocabulary

governorate	محافظة	traditional music	موسيقى تقليدية
capital city	العاصمة	string instruments	آلة موسيقية وترية
folk music	موسيقى شعبية	wind instruments	آلة نفخ موسيقية

More Vocabulary

map	خريطة	clapping	التصفيق
large	كبير	drumming	دق الطبول
scuba diving	رياضة الغوص	singing	الغناء
the High Dam	السد العالي	musician	عازف موسيقي
port	ميناء	ney	الناي (آلة موسيقية)
natural	طبيعي	violin	الكمان (آلة موسيقية)
oasis	واحة	oboe	مزمار (آلة موسيقية)
population	سكان	oud	العود (آلة موسيقية)
region	منطقة	qanun	القانون (آلة موسيقية)
the countryside	الريف	shabbaba	الشبابة (آلة موسيقية)
popular	محبوب / مشهور	song	أغنية

Verbs

visit (ed)	يزور	sing / sang	يغني
finish (ed)	ينتهي	know / knew	يعرف
sail (ed)	يبحر	play (ed)	يعزف

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Look read and say lesson 3: The governorates of Egypt

There are 27 governorates in Egypt today.
يوجد 27 محافظة في مصر اليوم.

Fares	I'm Fares, and I live in the Red Sea Governorate. It has a beach which is over 1,000 km. It's a very popular place to visit for scuba diving and water sports.

أنا فارس وأعيش في محافظة البحر الأحمر، حيث يبلغ طول شاطئها أكثر من 1000 كم، وهي مكان شهير للغاية للزيارة لممارسة رياضة الغوص والرياضات المائية.

Nadia	I'm Nadia, and I live in Aswan Governorate. It's the farthest south in Upper Egypt. Its capital is Aswan. In 1970 engineers finished the Aswan High Dam.

أنا نادية وأعيش في محافظة أسوان، وهي أقصى جنوب صعيد مصر وعاصمتها أسوان، وفي عام 1970 انتهى المهندسون من بناء السد العالي بأسوان.

Ibrahim	I'm Ibrahim, and I live in Alexandria Governorate. It's important because lots of ships sail in and out of the port. The city of Alexandria used to be the capital city of Egypt.

أنا إبراهيم وأعيش في محافظة الإسكندرية. هذا مهم لأن العديد من السفن تبحر داخل وخارج الميناء. كانت مدينة الإسكندرية عاصمة مصر في الماضي

Reading lesson 4: Kinds of music

Egypt has lots of traditional folk music.

- مصر بها الكثير من الموسيقى الشعبية التقليدية .

Folk musicians from Upper Egypt play Saidi music. This type of music uses string instruments such as violins, and wind instruments such as the oboe. Singing and drumming is also a key part.

- الموسيقيين الشعبين من وجه قبلي يعزفون الموسيقى الصعيدية، هذا النوع من الموسيقى يستخدم آلات وترية مثل الكمان وآلات نفخ مثل المزمار. الغناء والطبل جزء مهم أيضا.

Farther south is the home of Nubian music. Clapping and drumming is an important part of this type of music. Nubian music is now popular all over Egypt. Sometimes it is mixed with other modern styles of music.

الجنوب البعيد هو موطن الموسيقى النوبية، التصفيق الطبل هي جزء مهم لهذا النوع من الموسيقى، الموسيقى النوبية مشهورة الآن في كل أنحاء مصر. أحياناً تختلط مع أنواع موسيقية حديثة أخرى.

The most popular instruments in Bedouin music are the shabbaba and the rebaba. Bedouin music also often includes singing. Songs are usually about special events.

- أكثر الآلات الموسيقية شعبية في الموسيقى النوبية هما الشبابة والربابة. الموسيقى النوبية أيضاً غالبنا تحتوي على الغناء، الأغاني عادةً تكون عن الأحداث المميزة.

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Exercise: Lessons (3 & 4)

1) Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Nadia lives in.....Governorate.

a) Red Sea b) Aswan c) Luxor d) Alexandria

2. It's the farthest south in.....Egypt.

a) Lower b) Upper c) up d) down

3. .....finished the High Dam in 1970.

a) Vets b) Doctors c) Engineers d) Nurses

4. The capital of Upper Egypt is..... .

a) Aswan b) Luxor c) Cairo d) Alexandria

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

Aswan	important	Where	Cairo

Hagar:	Welcome to Cairo. Is it your first visit to (1).....?
Hamza:	Yes, it is.
Hagar:	(2).....do you live?
Hamza:	I live in Alexandria.
Hagar:	Why is Alexandria (3).....?
Hamza:	Because lots of ships sail in and out of the port.

3) Read the passage and answer the questions:

I'm Amr, and I live in the Red Sea Governorate. It has a beach which is over 1000 km. It's a very popular place to visit for scuba diving and water sports.

I'm Ali, and I live in the Alexandria Governorate. It's important because lots of ships sail in and out of the port. The city of Alexandria used to be the capital city of Egypt.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The underlined word "popular" means..... .

a) unknown b) amazing c) beautiful d) famous

2. In Alexandria, ...sail in and out of the port.

a) ships b) planes c) buses d) trains

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What is Red Sea Governorate famous for?

.....

4. Why is Alexandria important?

.....

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5. How long is the beach in the Red Sea Governorate?

……

6. What did Alexandria use to be?

……

4) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. you – Where – live – do?

……

2. are – governorates – There – twenty-seven – in Egypt.

……

3. was – in – Music – Egypt – important – Ancient.

……

4. music – like – What kind – you – do – of?

……

5) Punctuate the following:

1. can you name the instrument

……

2. She lives in luxor

……

6) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"Music in Egypt"

folk	Saidi	Bedouin	Nubian

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

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Extra Exercise

1) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

violins	Saidi	oboe	drum

Folk music from Upper Egypt play (1).....music. This type of music uses strong instruments such as (2)....., and wind instruments such as the (3)..... .

2) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Egypt has lots of traditional folk music. Musicians from Upper Egypt play Saidi music. Musicians in farther south of Egypt play Nubian music. Musicians in the deserts of Egypt play Bedouin music. Musicians in Egypt use many musical instruments, such as the violin, the oboe, the shabbaba and the rebaba.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Nubian music is played in the farther.....of Egypt.

a) north b) east c) south d) west

2. The violin is a musical..... .

a) instruments b) tool c) kit d) hammer

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What musical instruments do the musicians use in Egypt?

.....

4. Where is Bedouin music played?

.....

5. What kind of music do musicians play in Upper Egypt?

.....

6. Summarize the text in one sentence.

.....

3) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. violin – instrument – The – is – musical – a.

.....

2. Egypt – folk – Does – have – music?

.....

3. Aswan – live – I – in – Governorate.

.....

4. people – many – in – How – live – Egypt?

.....

4) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"Alexandria Governorate"

live	north	ships	port

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Unit (3) My world Lessons 5 & 6

Key Vocabulary

folk	شعبي	location	موقع
dancing	الرقص	history	تاريخ
tradition	تقليد / عُرف	geography	جغرافيا
costumes	أزياء خاصة	culture	ثقافة

More Vocabulary

music	موسيقى	colorful	ملون
Nubian	نوبي	brochure	كُتيب
areas	مناطق	plain	شاحب
rhythm	إيقاع	facts	حقائق
famous	مشهور	concert	احتفال
patterns	أنماط	features	سمات
stick	عصا	Mediterranean Sea	البحر المتوسط
dark	غامق	coastline	خط ساحلي
bright	زاهي	attractions	عوامل جذب سياحي

Verbs

happen (ed)	يحدث	make / made	يصنع
move (d)	يتحرك	wear / wore	يرتدي
perform (ed)	يؤدي	know / knew	يعرف

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Reading (lesson 5): Folk dancing in Egypt

Folk dancing has a long history in Egypt. It is linked to the folk music of different areas. Nubian dancing is lively and colorful. People move their arms and feet to the rhythm of the music.
• الرقص الشعبي له تاريخ طويل في مصر، يرتبط بالموسيقى الشعبية للمناطق المختلفة، الرقص النوبي حيوي وملون، يحرك الناس أذرعتهم أقدامهم على إيقاع الموسيقى.
Rags Assaya is probably the most famous dance from the Saidi musical tradition. The dancers use sticks and step quickly in special patterns.
• رقص العصاية ربما يكون أكثر رقص مشهور في التقليد الموسيقي الصعيدي، يستخدم الراقصون العصيان ويتحركوا بسرعة بأشكال مميزة.
The Tahtib is also from the tradition of Saidi music. The dancers carefully perform a dance with sticks in a way that looks like fighting. Dancers wear special costumes. These can be dark and plain, or bright-colored and patterned.
• التحطيب أيضاً من تقاليد الموسيقى الصعيدية، يرقص المؤدون بالعصا بحرص بشكل يبدو كالعراك. يرتدي الراقصون أزياء مميزة، قد تكون غامقة أو شاحبة أو زاهية اللون ونمطية.
In the cities alongside the Suez Canal, there are international types of music and dance. Musicians play the simsimeya, a Bedouin instrument, as well as drums.
• في المدن بمحاذاة قناة السويس، يوجد أنواع دولية من الموسيقى والرقص، يعزف الموسيقيون السمسمية والآلة البدوية بالإضافة إلى الطبول.

Read and identify these definitions (lesson 6):

Location	where a place is in the country
Geography	the environment and any natural features
Attractions	what you can do and see in a place
History	information about what happened here in the past
Culture	traditional art, entertainment, food and music

Writing skills:

1) Topic / introduction sentence (s):	جملة الموضوع
- It's the first sentence of a paragraph. It explains the main idea.	
2) The conclusion / last sentence:	جملة الخاتمة
- It presents a summary of the topic in other words.	
WRITING TIP!:	نصيحة للكتابة
- When you write a description, use a mixture of adjectives and adverbs to make your writing more interesting.	

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Lessons (5 & 6)

1) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

wool	patterns	makers	quickly

Carpet making is an Egyptian craft. A skilled person can work (1)....., but it takes many years to learn. The (2).....are bright and colorful. Each carpet is made carefully, using Egyptian (3).....Qashqai and Shirazi carpets are famous for the complicated patterns.

2) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Folk dancing has a long history in Egypt. It is linked to the folk music of different areas. Nubian dancing is lively and colorful. People move their arms and feet to the rhythm of the music. Rags Assaya is probably the most famous dance from the Saidi musical tradition. The dancers use sticks and step quickly in special patterns.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The main idea of the text is about..... .

a) folk weaving b) folk singing c) folk dancing d) folk building

2. The underlined word "famous" means..... .

a) popular b) unknown c) modern d) traditional

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What is folk dancing linked to?

.....

4. In which dancing type do people use sticks?

.....

5. What do people do in Nubian dancing?

.....

6. Summarize the text in two sentences.

.....

3) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. special – Dancers – costumes – wear.

.....

2. in Egypt – dancing – a long – Folk – has – history.

.....

3. are – types – There – of – international – music.

.....

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Important Paragraphs

1) Scribes in Ancient Egypt

read/write	important	school	hieroglyphs	signs
Scribes could read and write. Scribes were very important people in society. To become a scribe, children went to a special school. In the school, they studied hieroglyphs. The children had to learn lots of different signs and symbols.				
كان الكتبة يجيدون القراءة والكتابة. وكانوا شخصياتٍ بارزة في المجتمع. ولكي يصبحوا كتبة، كان الأطفال يذهبون إلى مدرسة خاصة. في المدرسة، كانوا يدرسون الهيروغليفية. وكان على الأطفال تعلم العديد من العلامات والرموز المختلفة.				

2) My community

group	include	club	citizenship	kind
A community is a group of people who live and work together in the same area. My community includes my family, my friends, and my school. The girls at my club are my community. I think good citizenship is about looking after where you live and being kind to people.				
المجتمع هو مجموعة من الناس يعيشون ويعملون معًا في نفس المنطقة. يشمل مجتمعي عائلتي وأصدقائي ومدرستي. فتيات نادي هنّ مجتمعي. أعتقد أن المواطنة الصالحة تكمن في رعاية المكان والتعامل بلطف مع الناس.				

3) My city / governorate

live	beautiful	beaches	port	shops
I live in Alexandria with my family. It's a beautiful city on the Mediterranean Sea. There are nice beaches where you can swim and play. It has an important port. It has a lot of services. It has lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. It is a good place to visit.				
أعيش في الإسكندرية مع عائلتي. إنها مدينة جميلة على البحر الأبيض المتوسط. شواطئها جميلة حيث يمكنك السباحة واللعب. بها ميناء مهم، وخدماتها كثيرة، ومتاجرها كثيرة حيث يمكنك شراء كل ما تحتاجه. إنها مكان رائع للزيارة.				

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Test unit (3)

1) Listen and answer the questions: (6m)

1. What is carpet making?

.....

2. Who can work quickly?

.....

3. What do the patterns look like?

.....

4. What do they use to make each carpet?

.....

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (3m)

governorate	arms	where	which

Emad:	Hello, Ayman! Where do you live?
Ayman:	Hi, Emad! I live in Upper Egypt.
Emad:	(1).....is Upper Egypt?
Ayman:	It is in the south.
Emad:	What (2).....do you live in?
Ayman:	I live in Aswan.
Emad:	Great! What is it famous for?
Ayman:	Nubian dancing. We move our (3).....and feet to the rhythm of the music.

3) Read the passage and answer the questions: (9m)

Ancient Egyptians used scribes to write down everything that happened. Scribes were very important people. They worked for ruling dynasties. Important dynasties controlled Egypt for many years. These were important families who ruled the country. Ancient Egyptians wrote in hieroglyphs, which are pictures or symbols that can mean words or ideas. We can see these hieroglyphs today in tombs and museums.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to..... .

a) scribes b) dynasties c) hieroglyphs d) families

2. Hieroglyphs are pictures or.....that can mean words.

a) streets b) songs c) symbols d) letters

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What are dynasties?

.....

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4. Why was a scribe important in Ancient Egypt?

.....

5. How did the Ancient Egyptians write?

.....

6. Where can we see these hieroglyphs?

.....

4) The Reader: (2m)

A) Read and write T (True) or F (False)

1. Grandpa's favorite design is lotus flowers. ☐
2. Zeinab doesn't like sewing. ☐

B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Grandpa liked sewing.....best.

a) birds b) trees c) geometric d) sunflower patterns

2. When Grandpa was young, he wanted to be a/an..... .

a) singer b) engineers c) doctors d) pilot

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (2m)

1. These shoes belong to Mazen. They are..... .

a) his b) theirs c) him d) hers

2. When did they.....their grandma?

a) visiting b) visits c) visited d) visit

3. It's your house. It's..... .

a) their b) yours c) ours d) mine

4. The pharaohs.....papyrus for writing.

a) uses b) use c) used d) using

6) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences: (1m)

1. governorates – are – How – there – many – in Egypt?

.....

2. in Egypt – dancing – a long – Folk – has – history.

.....

7) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on: (7m)

"Music in Egypt"

folk	Saidi	Bedouin	Nubian

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Unit (4) City and country Lessons 1 & 2

Key Vocabulary

densely populated	ذات كثافة سكانية عالية	goose – geese	أوزة – أوز
sparsely populated	ذات كثافة منخفضة	person – people	شخص – أشخاص
pedestrian	مشاة	man – men	رجل – رجال
congestion	ازدحام	woman – women	إمرأة – نساء
isolated	معزول	child – children	طفل – أطفال
metropolitan	عاصمي	buffalo	جاموسة
urban	حضري / مدني	sheep	خروف – خراف
rural	قروي / ريفي	goslings	صغار الأوز

More Vocabulary

services	خدمات	aluminum	ألومنيوم
inhabitants	سكان	several	العديد
city	مدينة	copper	نحاس
village	قرية	goods	بضائع
workshop	ورشة	geographic	جغرافي
environment	البيئة	historically	تاريخياً
population	تعداد السكان	natural resources	موارد طبيعية
irrigation	الري	interview	مقابلة رسمية
onion	بصلة	program	برنامج
donkey	حمار	lucky	محظوظ

Verbs

live (d)	يعيش	tell / told	يخبر
want (ed)	يريد	grow / grew	يزرع
trade (d)	يتاجر	give / gave	يعطي
imagine (d)	يتخيل	have / had	يملك

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Read and listen (lesson 1):

Fareeda	• Hello, my name's Fareeda and I want to tell you about where I live. I live in Greater Cairo. It's a metropolitan area and densely populated. There are more than 20 million inhabitants, so it's a very busy place. There are a lot of cars so there's also congestion, If you are a pedestrian, you have to be very careful.

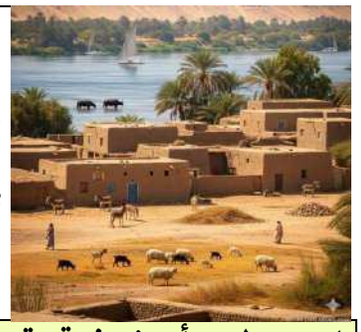
مرحبًا، اسمي فريدة وأريد أن أخبرك بمكان إقامتي. أعيش في القاهرة الكبرى. إنها منطقة حضرية ومكتظة بالسكان. يبلغ عدد سكانها أكثر من 20 مليون نسمة، لذا فهي مكان مزدحم للغاية. يوجد الكثير من السيارات، لذا يوجد ازدحام أيضًا، إذا كنت من المشاة، فيجب أن تكون حذرًا للغاية.

Zein	• Hi there. I'm Zein. I'm going to tell you about my village. It's sparsely populated - only about 700 people live here. It's also a very traditional place. It's in the desert so it's an isolated place, too. We have a lot of services close to my family's home though, like shops, workshops, and my school.

أهلاً، أنا زين. سأخبركم عن قريتي. إنها قرية قليلة السكان - يعيش هنا حوالي 700 شخص فقط. إنها أيضًا مكان تقليدي للغاية. تقع في الصحراء لذا فهي مكان معزول أيضًا. لدينا الكثير من الخدمات بالقرب من منزل عائلتي، مثل المتاجر وورش العمل ومدرستي.

Read (lesson 2): Waleed's life

My name's Waleed and I live in a small village on the Nile. My dad's a farmer. He grows tomatoes, potatoes, dates, and onions. We have some animals too. There are six sheep and two buffaloes. There are some donkeys in my village, but my family doesn't have one now. You can see cats in the street and if you're lucky, you might see some beautiful Egyptian geese on the river.



اسمي وليد وأعيش في قرية صغيرة على ضفاف النيل. والدي مزارع يزرع الطماطم والبطاطس والتمر والبصل. ولدينا بعض الحيوانات أيضًا. لدينا ستة أغنام وجاموسان. يوجد بعض الحمير في قريتي، لكن عائلتي ليس لديها واحد الآن. يمكنك رؤية القطط في الشارع وإذا كنت محظوظًا، فقد ترى بعض الأوز المصرية الجميلة على النهر.

My family lives in a traditional home. There are seven people living in it. There are two men in my family - my dad and my grandpa – and two women - my mom and my grandma. And of course, there are some children too! I have two sisters, but there aren't any babies because we're all grown up. Do you have any brothers or sisters ?

تعيش عائلتي في منزل تقليدي، ويعيش فيه سبعة أشخاص. هناك رجلان في عائلتي - والدي وجدي - وامرأتان - أمي وجدتي. وبالطبع، هناك بعض الأطفال أيضًا! لدي أختان، لكن ليس لدينا أطفال لأننا جميعًا كبرنا. هل لديك أي إخوة أو أخوات؟

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Listen, read and role-play (L.2)

Presenter	Have you ever wondered why cities develop where they do? As you can probably imagine, there are several reasons. Today we are talking to Dr. Hossam about this topic. Welcome to our program, Dr. Hossam.
هل تساءلت يوماً لماذا تتطور المدن في مكان إقامتها؟ كما يمكنك أن تتخيل على الأرجح، هناك عدة أسباب، اليوم نتحدث مع الدكتور حسام حول هذا الموضوع. مرحبا بكم في برنامجنا يا دكتور حسام.	
Dr. Hossam	Thank you. So, one of the main reasons is for food and transportation. Have you ever noticed that a lot of cities are developed near bodies of water? These can be rivers, lakes or oceans.
شكرا لك، لذا فإن أحد الأسباب الرئيسية هو الطعام والمواصلات، هل سبق لك أن لاحظت أن الكثير من المدن قد تم تطويرها بالقرب من المسطحات المائية؟ يمكن أن تكون هذه الأنهار أو البحيرات أو المحيطات.	
Presenter	So why are bodies of water important for cities then ? فلماذا تعتبر المسطحات المائية مهمة للمدن؟
Dr. Hossam	For one thing, they have animals in them, like fish and birds, which gives people food to eat. Another important reason is that people can use them for transportation. If a city wants to trade its goods with other places, they can be more easily moved to other places on boats. Another very important reason is that fresh water can be used for irrigation. Farmers need to water their plants, you know.
لأحد الأسباب، لديهم حيوانات فيها، مثل الأسماك والطهور، مما يعطى الناس طعاما ليأكلوه. سبب آخر مهم هو أن الناس يستخدمونها للنقل إذا ارادت مدينة أن تتاجر سلعها مع أماكن أخرى، فيمكن أن يتم نقلهم بسهولة إلى أماكن أخرى على متن القوارب سبب آخر مهم للغاية هو أنه يمكن استخدام المياه العذبة للري، يحتاج المزارعون الى سقي نباتاتهم، كما تعلم،	
Presenter	Are there any other geographic features which make good places to start a city? هل هناك أى ميزات جغرافية أخرى تشكل أماكن جيدة لبدء مدينة؟
Dr. Hossam	Yes, there are. Mountains are another place around the world where cities develop. Cities develop in the mountains because historically they are easier to protect. There are also minerals and good water sources in some mountains. The only bad part is that transportation is more difficult so they might be more isolated than cities near water.
نعم. يوجد هناك الجبال هي مكان آخر حول العالم تتطور فيه المدن. تتطور المدن في الجبال لأنها تاريخيا يسهل حمايتها. كما توجد معادن ومصادر مياه جيدة في بعض الجبال الجزء السبي الوحيد هو أن التنقل أصعب لذا فقد يكونون أكثر عزلة من المدن القريبة من المياه.	
Presenter	Oh, I didn't think of that. Are there any more reasons? أوم. لم أفكر في ذلك، هل هناك أسباب أخرى؟
Dr. Hossam	Let me see. Well, a third big reason is because of natural resources. If there is a lot of natural resources in an area, a city may develop there.
دعنى أرى حسنًا. السبب الرئيسي الثالث هو الموارد الطبيعية، إذا كان هناك الكثير من الموارد الطبيعية في منطقة ما، فقد تتطور المدينة هناك.	
Presenter	Can you give us an example? هل يمكنك أن تعطينا مثالاً؟
Dr. Hossam	Of course - there are a lot of them, but oil, coal, aluminum, or copper are a few examples. Forests also give us a very important natural resource – paper.
بالطبع هناك الكثير منها، لكن النقط الفحم، الألمنيوم والنحاس أمثلة قليلة، توفر لنا الغابات أيضًا موردا طبيعيًا مهما للغاية ، الورق.	
Presenter	Very interesting. Thank you very much, Dr. Hossam. مثير جدا. شكرا جزيلا لك دكتور حسام

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LANGUAGE: Plural

Regular plural nouns: أسماء الجمع المنتظمة:		
Nouns	**Plural**	**Examples**
Most nouns	يضاف لها (s)	book → books car → cars
Nouns ending in: (z, s, x, o, sh, ch)	يضاف لها (es)	box → boxes match → matches
Nouns ending in: (Vowel + o)	يضاف لها (s)	zoo → zoos radio → radios
Nouns ending in: (consonant + y)	نحذف الـ (y) ونضيف (ies)	city → cities family → families
Nouns ending in: (f, fe)	نحذف الـ (f / fe) ونضيف (ves)	shelf → shelves wife → wives

Irregular plural nouns أسماء الجمع غير المنتظمة:		
a woman → women a goose → geese	a man → women a child → children	a fish → fish a sheep → sheep
a tooth → teeth a foot → feet	an ox → oxen a mouse → mice	a person → people

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. My aunt has four..... .

a) children b) child c) boy d) girl

2. Lions have sharp..... .

a) leg b) tooth c) hand d) teeth

3. A.....has two wings.

a) ducks b) geese c) goose d) hen

4. Five.....are waiting outside.

a) woman b) girl c) women d) man

5. A cat likes to catch a..... .

a) mouse b) mice c) geese d) people

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6. The farmers have twelve..... .

a) cow b) goat c) sheep d) a sheep

7. I have one..... .

a) brothers b) sisters c) cousins d) brother

8. There.....a donkey.

a) is b) are c) am d) were

9. There are seven.....in my class.

a) boy b) girl c) boys d) teacher

10. How many.....does your cat catch?

a) mouse's b) mice c) a mouse d) mouse

11. There are three.....work in my office.

a) a person b) person's c) person d) people

12. Some.....are playing in the playground.

a) child b) childs c) children d) childish

13. The.....followed their mother.

a) goslings b) goose c) duck d) bird

2) Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. I saw two.....(woman) walking in the market yesterday.
2. There are three.....(goose) in the river.
3. My uncle has five.....(cow) on his farm.
4. There is a.....(books) on the shelf.

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Exercise: Lessons (1 & 2)

1) Listen and answer the questions:

1. One of the main reasons to develop cities is food and..... .

a) invention b) pollution c) transportation d) population

2. A lot of cities are developed near bodies of..... .

a) water b) food c) waste d) oil

3. Water is very.....for cities.

a) hard b) terrible c) simple d) important

4. Water bodies have animals in them like fish and..... .

a) monkeys b) birds c) cats d) lions

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

irrigation	sheep	fish	goods

A lot of cities are developed near rivers, lakes or oceans. They have animals like (1).....and birds, which give people food to eat. A city trades its (2).....with other places. Fresh water can be used for (3)..... .

3) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Hello, my name is Ramy. I'm going to tell you about my village. It's sparsely populated. Only about 100 people live here. I love my village because we have a lot of services. There are shops, workshops and my school. They are close to my home. My village is an isolated place. It's in the desert.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The text is about a/an.....where Ramy lives.

a) village b) city c) town d) oasis

2. The phrase "sparsely populated" means has.....people.

a) many b) a lot of c) a few d) young

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Why does Ramy love his village?

.....

4. How many people live in Ramy's village?

.....

5. Is Ramy's village in the forest?

.....

6. Where is Ramy's village?

.....

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4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The.....were swimming in the small lake.

a) goose b) duck c) swan d) geese

2. Sharks have sharp..... .

a) tooth b) teeth c) tail d) fin

3. Many.....like fries.

a) child b) person c) people d) adult

4. My.....hurts.

a) fingers b) feet c) tooth d) eyes

5) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. densely – it – or – Is – sparsely – populated?

.....

2. fish – like – catch – Cats – to.

.....

3. live – a – I – in – village – small.

.....

4. have – be – You – careful – to – very.

.....

6) Write an email of about FORTY (40) words to your friend Hend about where you live. Your name is Sara and your email address is sara@gmail.com. Your friend's email address is hend22@yahoo.com:

live	city	populated	inhabitants	services

From:	
To:	
Subject:	

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Extra Exercise

1) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

sparsely	workshops	pedestrian	village

Nada:	Where do you live?
Aya:	I live in a (1)..... .
Nada:	Is it sparsely or densely populated?
Aya:	It's (2).....populated – only about 700 people live here.
Nada:	What services are there?
Aya:	We have a lot of services, like shops, (2)....., and schools.

2) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Hello, I'm Waleed's dad and this is my farm. I've got some sheep and two buffaloes on my farm. We used to have donkeys but we don't have any now. I grow a lot of dates, onions and some potatoes. We live near the river and this year, there are two Egyptian geese on the river. And they have three young goslings. They're really small.

I live in a traditional house with my family. I have three children. Waleed is my youngest child. The women in my family are my wife and my mother. And there are two men, me and my dad.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Waleed's family live near the..... .

a) ocean b) desert c) river d) forest

2. The underlined word "youngest" is the opposite of..... .

a) smallest b) oldest c) cheapest d) best

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What does Waleed's dad grow?

.....

4. Do they have any donkeys now?

.....

5. Where are the two Egyptian geese?

.....

6. How many women are there in the family?

.....

3) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. do – live – Where – you?

.....

2. city – are – What – services – in – your?

.....

3. a very – My – traditional – is – village – place.

.....

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Unit (4) City and country Lessons (3 - 6)

Key Vocabulary

artisan	حرفي	port	ميناء
warp	خيوط النسيج	neighborhood	حي
yarn	خيط / غزل	smart growth	النمو الذكي
carpet	سجادة	transportation	النقل
dye	يصبغ / صبغة	location	موقع
spin	يغزل / ينسج	planners	المخططين
wool	صوف	potter	صانع الخزف
weave	ينسج	sack	كيس

More Vocabulary

workshop	ورشة	services	خدمات
craft	حرفة	palace	قصر
cotton	قطن	important	هام
machine	ماكينة	wherever	أينما
loom	نول (آلة خياطة)	work (ed)	يعمل
geometric	هندسي	use (d)	يستخدم
patterns	أنماط	visit (ed)	يزور
skill	مهارة	buy / bought	يشتري

Verbs

collect (ed)	يجمع	sell / sold	يبيع
design (ed)	يصمم	learn / learnt	يتعلم
decorate (d)	يزين	take / took	يأخذ
dry (ied)	يجفف	make / made	يصنع

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Read lesson 3: Visiting a Carpet Workshop

Last summer I really wanted to learn about traditional Egyptian crafts. So, my grandma took me to a spinning and weaving workshop so that I could learn about this craft. The guide explained how the artisans make the carpets while we watched them weave.

في الصيف الماضي، كنت أرغب بشدة في التعرف على الحرف التقليدية المصرية. لذا، أخذتني جدتي إلى ورشة عمل للغزل والنسيج حتى أتمكن من التعرف على هذه الحرفة. شرحت لي المشرفة كيف يصنع الحرفيون السجاد بينما كنا نشاهدهم وهم ينسجونه.

First, they collect the wool from sheep. They have to clean, wash, and dry the wool before they can use it. The artisans spin the wool to make it into yarn after they clean it. Then, they need to dye the yarn - that is how it gets its color. I think the bright colors are the most beautiful ones even though some people prefer dark colors. These artisans only use natural vegetable dyes, although some other workshops use synthetic dyes. My grandma and I like the natural vegetable dyes as they are more traditional.

أولاً، يجمعون الصوف من الأغنام. وعليهم تنظيفه وغسله وتجفيفه قبل استخدامه. ثم يغزل الحرفيون الصوف لتحويله إلى خيوط بعد تنظيفه. ثم يحتاجون إلى صبغ الخيوط - وبهذه الطريقة يحصلون على لونه. أعتقد أن الألوان الزاهية هي الأجمل على الرغم من أن بعض الناس يفضلون الألوان الداكنة. يستخدم هؤلاء الحرفيون فقط الأصباغ النباتية الطبيعية، على الرغم من أن بعض الورش الأخرى تستخدم الأصباغ الاصطناعية. أنا وجدتي نحب الأصباغ النباتية الطبيعية لأنها أكثر تقليدية.

So, now I guess you're wondering how they dye the wool. Well, I learned that different plants and roots are first grown in a rural village. Then they use these plants and roots to make beautiful dyes to color the wool. They have to boil the yarn with the dyes, and then let it dry. As soon as the yarn is dry, they can use it to weave a carpet.

حسنًا، أعتقد أنك تتساءل الآن كيف يصبغون الصوف. حسنًا، لقد تعلمت أن النباتات والجذور المختلفة تُزرع أولاً في قرية ريفية. ثم يستخدمون هذه النباتات والجذور لصنع أصباغ جميلة لتلوين الصوف. يجب عليهم غلي الغزل مع الأصباغ، ثم تركه يجف. بمجرد أن يجف الغزل، يمكنهم استخدامه لنسج سجادة.

Before the artisans can weave the carpets, they have to make the warp The warp is the structure of the carpet . They make the warp using spun Egyptian cotton, Later, they use the warp and the dyed wool to make beautiful carpets. The artisans make the carpets by hand using a machine called a loom. They add the different colored yarn to make geometric patterns. My grandma let me pick out a carpet for my bedroom. Every time I look at it, I remember how much work and skill it takes to make just one carpet.

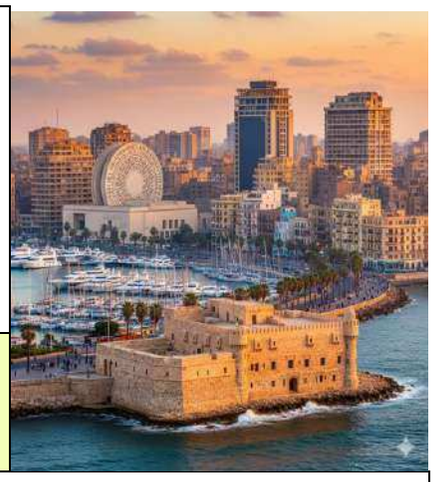
قبل أن يتمكن الحرفيون من نسج السجاد، يتعين عليهم صنع خيوط النسيج. خيوط النسيج هي هيكل السجاد. يصنعون خيوط النسيج باستخدام القطن المصري المغزول، وفي وقت لاحق، يستخدمون النسيج والصوف المصبوغ لصنع سجاد جميل. يصنع الحرفيون السجاد يدويًا باستخدام آلة تسمى النول. يضيفون خيوطًا ملونة مختلفة لصنع أنماط هندسية. سمحت لي جدتي باختيار سجادة لغرفة نومي. في كل مرة أنظر إليها، أتذكر مقدار العمل والمهارة التي يتطلبها صنع سجادة واحدة فقط.

D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

Reading lesson 5: Alexandria

My city

I live in Alexandria. It's a beautiful city on the Mediterranean Sea. As you might know, it's the second largest city in Egypt with a population of more than 5 million people. It has an important port and there is a lot of industry here too.



أعيش في الإسكندرية، وهي مدينة جميلة على البحر الأبيض المتوسط. وكما تعلمون، فهي ثاني أكبر مدينة في مصر ويبلغ عدد سكانها أكثر من 5 ملايين نسمة. ولديها ميناء مهم وهناك الكثير من الصناعات هنا أيضًا.

My neighborhood

I live with my family in an apartment in a neighborhood called Amrya. There are 6 people in my family: my parents, my grandparents, my brother Magdy and me. Our apartment isn't big, but it isn't small either.

أعيش مع عائلتي في شقة في حي العامرية، عائلتي مكونة من 6 أفراد: والدي، أجدادي، أخي مجدي وأنا. شقتنا ليست كبيرة، لكنها ليست صغيرة أيضًا.

What I like

I like my city because we have a lot of services. We have schools, hospitals, and lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. We can also use the bus to go wherever we want. One of my favorite places is Montaza Palace. There are beautiful gardens that I sometimes visit with my family. I love my city very much and I hope you visit Alexandria one day.

أحب مدينتي لأن بها الكثير من الخدمات. لدينا مدارس ومستشفيات والعديد من المحلات التجارية حيث يمكنك شراء أي شيء تحتاجه. يمكننا أيضًا استخدام الحافلة للذهاب إلى أي مكان نريده. أحد الأماكن المفضلة لدي هو قصر المنتزه. هناك حدائق جميلة أزورها أحيانًا مع عائلتي. أحب مدينتي كثيرًا وأتمنى أن تزور الإسكندرية يومًا ما

Reading lesson 6: Smart Growth

Smart growth is a way to plan new areas of a city. Smart growth planners want to protect the environment and improve the lives of people living in them. Here are some of the ideas behind smart growth:

- People can walk to work or school.
- There's good public transportation and no cars.
- People have all of the services that they need close to their homes: shops, markets, doctors, government offices, etc.
- There are green spaces for people to enjoy.

D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

LANGUAGE: Conjunctions

1) After:	بعد:
I met my friends after I went to the club.	

2) Before	قبل:
They have to clean the yarn before they can use it.	

3) So that + reason	لكي (للسبب / الغرض)
I went to the weaving workshop so that I could learn about this craft.	

4) Although / Even though + sentence	بالرغم من (للتناقض)
Tamer couldn't eat although/ even though he was hungry.	

5) While	بينما (لربط حدثان في نفس الوقت)
We chatted with our friends while we waited for the bus.	

6) Every time	كل مرة
Every time I look at this photo, I remember my grandfather.	

7) As soon as	بمجرد أن
As soon as the yarn is dry, they can use it to weave a carpet.	

D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. They saw in the sea.....the water was cold.
a) so that b) after c) although d) while
2. She got tired.....she ran to the park.
a) while b) before c) so that d) after
3. He was watching TV.....I was studying.
a) where b) even though c) although d) while
4. .....I was tired, I managed to finish the work.
a) Although b) But c) And d) After
5. It was late.....I went home.
a) as soon as b) but c) so that d) why
6. I opened the present yesterday.....I came back home.
a) after b) but c) or d) while
7. .....the lesson ends, I'll go home.
a) Although b) As soon as c) While d) Even though
8. I'll take a shower.....I go to work.
a) as soon as b) while c) before d) every time
9. We do exercises.....we can be fit.
a) so that b) as soon as c) after d) though
10. He went to work.....he was ill.
a) before b) after c) although d) because
11. I have lunch.....I get home from school.
a) as soon as b) while c) even though d) so that
12. I understand what I learned.....I did my homework.
a) while b) before c) so that d) even though
13. She studies hard.....she can get food marks.
a) before b) although c) as soon as d) so that
14. .....it was raining, they played outside.
a) But b) As soon as c) Although d) And
15. .....Sara goes to school, she takes the bus.
a) Every time b) Even though c) While d) So that
16. My mom always washes the dishes.....we finish eating.
a) Although b) While c) And d) After
17. I wear my shoes.....I hear the school bus coming.
a) while b) as soon as c) so that d) although
18. He smiled.....he was feeling sad.
a) so that b) after c) although d) as soon as
19. We had popcorn.....we watched TV.
a) While b) Why c) So that d) But
20. .....I read a book, I learn something new.
a) Before b) Even though c) As soon as d) Every time
21. We went to the park.....we ate lunch.
a) Although b) After c) While d) So that

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Exercise: Lessons (3 - 6)

1) Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Smart growth is a way to.....new areas of a city.
a) sleep b) plan c) help d) live
2. Planners of smart growth want to.....the environment.
a) pollute b) damage c) destroy d) protect
3. There's good public.....and no cars.
a) transportation b) pollution c) population d) information
4. There are green.....for people to enjoy.
a) animals b) clothes c) spaces d) colors

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

Mediterranean	family	Alexandria	services

Nada:	Hello! My name's Nada?
Shorouk:	Hello! I'm Shorouk. Where do you live?
Nada:	I live in (1)..... .
Shorouk:	Oh! It's a beautiful city on the (2).....Sea.
Nada:	That's right. I like my city because we have a lot of (3).....
Shorouk:	That sounds good.

3) Read the passage and answer the questions:

My grandma and I like the natural vegetable dyes as they are more traditional. So, now I guess you're wondering how the artisans dye the wool. Well, I learned that different plants and roots are first grown in a rural village. Then, they use these plants and roots to make beautiful dyes to color the wool.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. They like the natural vegetables as they are more..... .
a) traditional b) modern c) expensive d) valuable
2. The underlined word "dye" could mean..... .
a) drink b) develop c) grow d) color

B) Answer the following questions:

3. Who dyes the wool?
.....
4. What kind of dyes do they like?
.....
5. Where do plants and roots grow?
.....

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6. Why do they use plants and roots?

……

4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. She was studying.....she was sick.

a) while b) although c) every time d) before

2. ..... I went home, I took a shower.

a) Before b) So that c) While d) As soon as

3. I do my homework.....I can get good grades.

a) before b) every time c) while d) so that

4. I don't talk.....the teacher is talking.

a) while b) before c) even so d) As soon as

5) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. they – Where – the – collect – do – wool?

……

2. use – weave – They – to – a carpet – yarn – can.

……

3. six – in – There – my – are – family – people.

……

4. can – work – People – to – walk – school – or.

……

6) Punctuate the following:

1. I want to learn about traditional egyptians crafts

……

7) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"Alexandria"

live	Mediterranean Sea	port	places

……

……

……

……

……

……

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Extra Exercise

1) Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

loom	carpet	artisans	wool

Salma went to a spinning and weaving workshop. The guide at the workshop explained how the (1).....make the carpets. They collect the wool from the sheep. They have to clean, wash and dry the (2).....before they can use it. They dye the yarn then the artisans can weave a (3)..... .

2) Read the passage and answer the questions:

My name's Hossam. I live in Marsa Matruh. I like my city because we have a lot of services. We have schools, hospitals, and lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. I live with my family in an apartment in a neighborhood called Alexandria Street. There are six people in my family ; My parents, my grandparents, my brother Ahmed and me. Our apartment isn't big, but it isn't small either. We can use the bus to go wherever we want.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. They can buy anything we need from..... .

a) schools b) hospitals c) gardens d) shops

2. The underlined word "big" means..... .

a) little b) small c) large d) heavy

B) Answer the following questions:

3. How many members does Hossam's family have?

.....

4. Where do Hossam and his family live in Marsa Matruh?

.....

5. Why does Hossam like his city?

.....

6. How do they go wherever they want?

.....

3) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. the – largest – Alexandria – second – city – is – in Egypt.

.....

2. planners – to – Does – want – the environment – protect?

.....

3. artisans – carpets – make – very good – Egyptians.

.....

4. from – wool – The artisans – sheep – the – collect.

.....

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Important Paragraphs

1) An urban environment

Cairo	densely	inhabitants	congestion	careful
I live in Greater Cairo It's an urban environment. It's a metropolitan area and densely populated. 20 million inhabitants, so it's a very busy place. There are a lot of cars so there's also congestion. You have to be very careful.				
أعيش في القاهرة الكبرى. إنها منطقة حضرية، وهي منطقة ذات كثافة سكانية عالية. يبلغ عدد سكانها ٢٠ مليون نسمة، لذا فهي منطقة مزدحمة للغاية. هناك الكثير من السيارات، مما يسبب ازدحامًا مروريًا. يجب توخي الحذر الشديد.				

2) My village

sparsely	school	farmer	grow	animals
My name's Amr. I live in a small village on the Nile. It's sparsely populated. We have a school where we learn. My dad is a farmer. He grows tomatoes, potatoes, dates, and onions. We have some animals, too. There are six sheep and two buffaloes.				
اسمي عمرو. أعيش في قرية صغيرة على ضفاف النيل. إنها ذات كثافة سكانية منخفضة. لدينا مدرسة نتعلم فيها. والدي مزارع. يزرع الطماطم والبطاطس والتمر والبصل. ولدينا أيضًا بعض الحيوانات: ستة أغنام وجاموسان.				

3) My city / Alexandria

live	beautiful	beaches	port	shops
I live in Alexandria with my family. It's a beautiful city on the Mediterranean Sea. There are nice beaches where you can swim and play. It has an important port. It has a lot of services. It has lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. It is a good place to visit.				
أعيش في الإسكندرية مع عائلتي. إنها مدينة جميلة على البحر الأبيض المتوسط. شواطئها جميلة حيث يمكنك السباحة واللعب. بها ميناء مهم، وخدماتها كثيرة، ومتاجرها كثيرة حيث يمكنك شراء كل ما تحتاجه. إنها مكان رائع للزيارة.				

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Test unit (4)

1) Listen and answer the questions: (6m)

1. Where does Zain live?

.....

2. How many people live in Zain's village?

.....

3. Where is Zain's village?

.....

4. What services do they have close to their family home?

.....

2) Read and complete the text with the words in the box: (3m)

artisans	crafts	yarn	wool

Last week, my dad took us to a weaving workshop. The owner of the work shop explained how the (1).....make the carpets while we watched them weave. First they collect the (2).....from the sheep. After cleaning and drying it, the artisans spin it to make it into (3)..... .

3) Read the passage and answer the questions: (9m)

I'm Adam. I live in Alexandria. I like my city because we have a lot of services. We have schools, hospitals, and lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. We can also use the bus to go wherever we want. One of my favorite places is Monataza Palace. There are beautiful gardens that I sometimes visit with my family. I love my city very much and I hope you visit Alexandria one day.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The main idea of the text is about..... .

a) Alexandria b) Montaza Palace c) services d) gardens

2. They underlined word "beautiful" means..... .

a) helpful b) dirty c) terrible d) nice

B) Answer the following questions:

3. What's Adam's favorite place?

.....

4. Why does Adam like his city?

.....

5. What do they use to travel?

.....

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6. Summarize the text in one sentence.

.....

4) The Reader: (2m)

A) Read and write T (True) or F (False)

1. Grandpa loves his job. ☐
2. Zeinab's friends don't like Khayameya. ☐

B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Grandpa was one of the..... .

a) shoe makers b) bus drivers c) tent makers d) dentists

2. Zeinab's.....met her at the train station.

a) uncles b) grandparents c) friends d) cousins

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (2m)

1. There are nine.....on the farm.

a) goose b) gooses c) geese d) geeses

2. He was busy.....he couldn't come to the birthday party.

a) although b) while c) so that d) even though

3. She asked me to revise well.....the exam.

a) while b) before c) so that d) although

4. I visited my grandparents.....I finished my work.

a) after b) although c) but d) so that

6) Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. you – any – Do – have – brothers?

.....

2. from – wool – The artisans – sheep – the – collect.

.....

7) Write a paragraph of about Forty (40) words on:

"An urban environment"

Greater Cairo	densely	inhabitants	careful

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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KHAYAMEYA SUMMER

BY MOIRA DUTTON

ILLUSTRATED BY NATHALIE ORTEGA

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The Setting: Place & time

Place:	• Grandparents' house • Grandpa's shop • Khayameya Street
Time:	On the summer holiday

The plot

Beginning	• Zeinab was bored on the summer holiday. • Zeinab wanted to visit her grandpa. • Zeinab and her grandfather visited the shop.
• كانت زينب تشعر بالملل في عطلة الصيف. • أرادت زينب زيارة جدها. • زارت زينب وجدها المتجر.	

Middle	• Grandfather likes sewing lotus flowers and geometric patterns. • Grandfather can teach Zeinab to sew Khayameya. • Zeinab has an idea to call her friends to learn with her.
• يحب الجد خياطة زهور اللوتس والأنماط الهندسية. • يستطيع الجد تعليم زينب خياطة الخيامية. • لدى زينب فكرة للاتصال بأصدقائها ليتعلموا معها.	

End	• Grandfather showed the girls how to sew Khayameya. • Other people joined the grandfather and the girls. • Khayameya school is traveling all summer.
• علّم الجدّ البنات كيفية خياطة الخيامية. • انضمّ آخرون إلى الجدّ والبنات. • مدرسة الخيامية متنقّلة طوال الصيف.	

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The Reader Khayameya Summer

The main idea

- It's interesting to learn something new.
- The artisans are engineers, artists and good at math.

Key Vocabulary

artisan	حرفي	measure	يقيس
geometric pattern	نمط هندسي	amazing	مذهل / مدهش
layer	طبقة	engineer	مهندس
lotus flower	زهرة اللوتس	teacher	مدرس
stitch	غرزة	artist	فنان
tent makers	صناع الخيام	art	فن
street	شارع	math	رياضيات
sew	يخيط	Khayameya	الخيامية

Vocabulary

summer	الصيف	work out	يحل
holiday	اجازة	job	وظيفة
bored	شاعر بالملل	difficult	صعب
picture	صورة	people	الناس
pieces	قطع	tea	شاي
new	جديد	clever	ماهر
train	قطار	flowers	زهور
favorite	مفضل	beautiful	جميل
idea	فكرة	shop	محل

Verbs

stop (ped)	يتوقف	design (ed)	يصمم / تصميم
show (ed)	يوضح / يبين	visit (ed)	يزور
laugh (ed)	يضحك	watch (ed)	يشاهد
invent (ed)	يخترع	choose / chose	يختار
learn (ed)	يتعلم	get off / got off	ينزل
smile (d)	يبتسم	teach / taught	يُعلم

D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

The beginning

Zeinab was bored. It was the second week of the summer holiday. Zeinab said, "Let's go visit Grandpa!". Her mother said, "Yes, he's sad at the moment. I think you can help him."

كانت زينب تشعر بالملل. كان الأسبوع الثاني من العطلة الصيفية. قالت زينب: هيا نذهب لزيارة جدي!. قالت والدتها: "نعم، إنه حزين في هذه اللحظة. أعتقد أنك تستطيعين مساعدته."

Zeinab got off the train. There was her grandfather and grandmother! Her grandparents were very pleased to see her.

نزلت زينب من القطار. كان هناك جدها وجدتها! كان أجدادها سعداء جدًا برؤيتها.

After tea, Grandpa said 'My eyes are not very good now. It's difficult to work. I can't see to sew. I think I will have to stop making things.' Grandpa was one of the Tent Makers. He was one of the best artisans in Khayameya Street.
Zeinab said 'Oh no ! You can't stop ! You make such beautiful things!'

بعد تناول الشاي، قال الجد: "عيناي ليستا بحالة جيدة الآن". من الصعب العمل. لا أستطيع أن أرى للخياطة. أعتقد أنني سأضطر إلى التوقف عن صنع الأشياء. كان جدي أحد صانعي الخيام. وكان من خيرة الصناع في شارع الخيامية.
فقالت زينب: لا! لا يمكنك التوقف! أنت تصنع مثل هذه الأشياء الجميلة!

Zeinab and her grandfather visited the shop. Zeinab said, 'Oh look ! I love this big picture with all the flowers !' Did you make it, Grandpa ? 'Yes, it took me nearly four months. It's made of thousands and thousands of small stitches. I measured and cut all the pieces by hand,' said Grandpa. 'All by hand ? That's amazing!'

زارت زينب وجدها المحل. فقالت زينب: انظر! أنا أحب هذه الصورة الكبيرة مع كل الزهور! هل فعلتها يا جدي؟ "نعم، استغرق الأمر مني ما يقرب من أربعة أشهر. إنها مصنوعة من آلاف وآلاف الغرز الصغيرة. قال الجد: «لقد قمت بقياس وقطع كل القطع بيدي». "كل ذلك باليد؟" هذا مذهل!

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The Middle

'What's your favorite design Grandpa ?' asked Zeinab. 'I like sewing lotus flowers and geometric patterns best, and I also like sewing birds. I used my best stitching on the patterns, but my eyes are not good now. It is sad for me.' 'I wish I could sew and help you,' said Zeinab. Her grandfather smiled. 'I can teach you. Do you want to learn ?' 'Oh, yes please !' said Zeinab.

سألت زينب: ما هو تصميمك المفضل يا جدي؟ "أنا أحب خياطة زهور اللوتس والأنماط الهندسية بشكل أفضل، كما أحب خياطة الطيور. لقد استخدمت أفضل ما عندي من الغرز على الأنماط، لكن عيني ليست جيدة الآن. قالت زينب: "أتمنى أن أتمكن من الخياطة ومساعدتك". ابتسم جدها. 'أستطيع تعليمك. هل تريد أن تتعلم؟ قالت زينب: أوه، نعم من فضلك!

Zeinab asked, 'How did you learn to sew, Grandpa ?'
'My father taught me. When I was a child, I wanted to be an engineer or a teacher, but I changed my mind. My father taught me to sew. My grandfather taught my father before that! I became a Khayameya artisan, and I love my job,' answered Grandpa.
Zeinab said, 'You design and measure the patterns. You choose the colors. I think you are an engineer, an artist, and good at math ! And now you are my teacher, too.

سألت زينب: كيف تعلمت الخياطة يا جدي؟
"لقد علمني والدي." عندما كنت طفلاً، أردت أن أصبح مهندسًا أو مدرسًا، لكني غيرت رأيي. والدي علمني الخياطة. جدي علم والدي قبل ذلك! لقد أصبحت حرفيًا في الخيامية، وأحب عملي،' أجاب الجد.
قالت زينب: أنت تصمم وتقيس الأنماط. اخترت الألوان. أعتقد أنك مهندس وفنان وجيد في الرياضيات! والآن أنت أستاذي أيضا.

Zeinab said, 'Grandfather, I have an idea. My friends are very clever. I think they want to learn about Khayameya, too. Rasha is great at math and working out problems. Lobna Invents things all the time and has good ideas. Doha makes amazing art and Engy can help you show us all how to sew. She makes beautiful things. Let's call them !'

قالت زينب: يا جدي، عندي فكرة. أصدقائي أذكياء جدًا. أعتقد أنهم يريدون التعرف على الخيامية أيضًا. رشا رائعة في الرياضيات وحل المسائل. لبنى تخترع الأشياء طوال الوقت ولديها أفكار جيدة. ضحى تصنع أعمالاً فنية مذهلة ويمكن أن تساعدك إنجي في تعليمنا كيفية الخياطة. إنها تصنع أشياء جميلة. دعونا ندعوهم!

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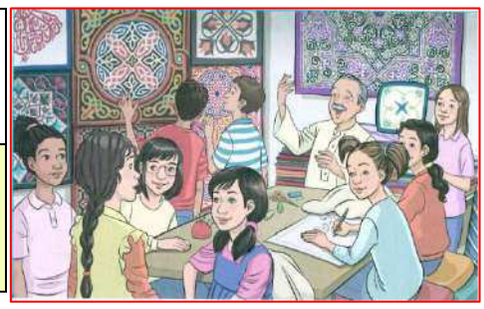
The End

Zeinab's friends arrived. 'We're here ! Let's learn something new'. Grandfather said, 'Welcome girls. Thank you for coming ! We make the patterns with three layers of cotton and put them together like this...'

وصل أصدقاء زينب. 'نحن هنا ! دعونا نتعلم شيئا جديدا.
قال الجد: مرحباً بالفتيات. شكرا لقدومك ! نصنع الأنماط بثلاث طبقات من القطن ونجمعها معًا هكذا...'

Grandfather said, 'Zeinab you have such clever friends ! What a good idea !' Rasha answered, 'We like learning new things, and we have a great teacher!'

فقال الجد: يا زينب، لديك أصدقاء أذكياء جداً! يالها من فكرة جيدة !'
أجابت رشا: "نحن نحب تعلم أشياء جديدة، ولدينا معلم عظيم!"

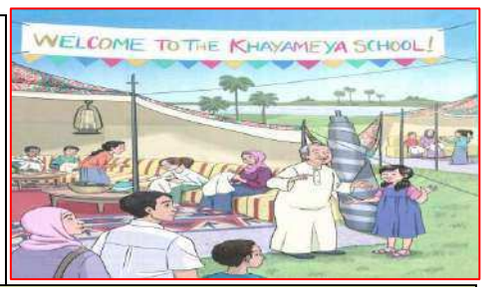


Other people came to watch. They said, That looks fun. Can we try ?'
Zeinab's grandfather said, 'Welcome ! Come and join us!'

جاء أشخاص آخرون للمشاهدة. قالوا: هذا يبدو ممتعاً. هل يمكننا المحاولة؟
فقال جد زينب: مرحباً! تعال وانضم لنا !

Grandpa said, 'Zeinab, look at all these people ! They all want to learn about Khayameya ! I'm so happy !'

قال الجد: "زينب، انظري إلى كل هؤلاء الناس!" إنهم جميعًا يريدون التعرف على الخيامية! انا سعيد للغاية !'



Zeinab said, 'Lots more people want to learn too. People in many places all around Egypt want you to teach them. Khayameya School is traveling all summer ! Next, we are going to Ismailia, then Tanta and Marsa Matrouh ! What a wonderful summer holiday ! Thank you. Grandpa !'
Grandpa laughed, 'No, thank you Zeinab !'

قالت زينب: "الكثير من الناس يريدون أن يتعلموا أيضًا. الناس في العديد من الأماكن في جميع أنحاء مصر يريدون منك أن تعلمهم. مدرسة الخيامية تسافر طوال الصيف! بعد ذلك، سنذهب إلى الإسماعيلية، ثم طنطا ومرسى مطروح! يا لها من عطلة صيفية رائعة! شكرًا لك يا جدي! ضحك الجد: لا، شكراً زينب!

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General exercise: The reader

1) Read and write T (true) or F (False):

1. Lots of people wanted to learn at Khayameya School.
2. Zeinab's friends aren't clever to learn about Khayameya.
3. Grandpa's father taught him how to sew.
4. Zeinab doesn't like to learn sewing.
5. Grandpa's eyes aren't good now.
6. Zeinab asked her mom to visit her friends.
7. Mom thinks that Zeinab can help her grandpa.
8. Grandpa can see well to sew now.
9. Grandpa was one of the teachers in Khayameya Street.
10. Grandpa was one of the best artisans in sewing.
11. Zeinab asked her Grandpa to stop sewing Khayameya.
12. Zeinab visited her Grandpa's shop.
13. Zeinab loved the picture of flower best at the shop.
14. Grandpa can't teach Zeinab.
15. Grandpa wanted to be a doctor when he was young.
16. Grandpa designs and measures the patterns.
17. Grandpa doesn't like his job.
18. Grandpa likes sewing lotus flowers and geometric patterns best.
19. Zeinab's friend, Rasha, is good at math.
20. Grandpa makes the patterns with five layers of cotton.
22. Rasha likes learning new things.
23. Grandpa welcomed people who wanted to learn.
24. Grandpa was sad when he taught people at Khayameya School.
25. Zeinab's grandparents were very pleased to see her.
26. After tea, Grandpa said, "My ears are not very good now."
27. Grandpa was one of the best engineers in Khayameya street.
28. Rasha is great at math and working out problems.
29. Lobna plays music all the time.
30. We make the patterns with five layers of cotton.
31. Zeinab invites her friends to learn at Khayameya.
32. Lobna is great at math.
33. Doha makes amazing art.

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34. Grandpa wasn't one of the Tent Makers.
35. Grandpa was one of the best artisans in Khayameya Street.
36. Zeinab doesn't want to visit her grandparents.
37. Zeinab doesn't like sewing.
38. Zeinab and her mother went to grandparents by bus.
39. All people wanted to learn about Khayameya.
40. Zeinab went to her grandparents in winter.
41. Zeinab loved the big picture with all the flowers.
42. Rasha makes amazing art.
43. To make Khayameya, you need a pattern with 3 layers of cotton.
44. Grandpa is sad because he can't hear well now.
45. The Khayameya School is going to Aswan and Port Said.
46. Zeinab has weak friends.
47. Khayameya School is traveling all summer.
48. Zeinab became a Khayameya artisan.
49. Zeinab's friends don't want to learn about Khayameya.
50. Zeinab and dad visited grandpa.

2) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Grandpa designs and measures the..... .
a) models b) roads c) patterns d) flowers
2. Grandpa makes everything by his..... .
a) hand b) computer c) pen d) tools
3. Grandpa likes sewing Khayameya design with..... .
a) clothes b) lotus flower c) socks d) grass
4. .....wanted to be an engineer in the past.
a) Grandpa b) Zeinab c) Rasha d) Lobna
5. Grandpa liked sewing lotus flowers and geometric..... .
a) problems b) layers c) patterns d) stitches
6. Grandpa's.....taught him to sew.
a) father b) mother c) brother d) sister
7. .....can help Grandpa show them all how to sew.
a) Lobna b) Doha c) Engy d) Rasha
8. Zeinab and her grandfather visited the..... .
a) museum b) school c) park d) shop
9. .....invented things all the time.
a) Rasha b) Lobna c) Zeinab d) Doha
10. Zeinab grandparents were very.....to see her.
a) pleased b) angry c) excited d) tired

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11. Zeinab got off the..... .There were her grandfather and grandmother.
a) bus b) train c) car d) airplane
12. The big picture is made of thousands of small..... .
a) leaves b) paper c) flowers d) stitches
13. Zeinab has.....friends.
a) sad b) happy c) angry d) clever
14. Khayameya School is traveling all..... .
a) spring b) summer c) fall d) winter
15. They make the patterns of Khayameya with three layers of..... .
a) wood b) silk c) cotton d) fiber
16. Rasha is great at.....and working out problems.
a) social studies b) math c) science d) English
17. .....makes amazing art.
a) Zeinab b) Engy c) Doha d) Rasha
18. Grandpa.....and cut all the pieces by hand.
a) visited b) measured c) put d) had
19. Zeinab wishes to.....and help Grandpa.
a) sew b) saw c) play d) read
20. Lots more people want to.....sewing Khayameya.
a) learn b) write c) read d) travel
21. Zeinab had a good..... .
a) toy b) flower c) idea d) pattern
22. Grandpa makes patterns with three..... .
a) layers b) colors c) flowers d) birds
23. Grandpa likes sewing.....patterns.
a) science b) geometric c) English d) art
24. Grandpa is sad because he can't.....well.
a) hear b) taste c) touch d) see
25. Zeinab had.....friends.
a) tall b) bad c) naughty d) clever
26. Zeinab loved a big.....on the wall of the shop.
a) table b) picture c) street d) tree
27. Zeinab wanted to visit her..... .
a) Grandpa b) friends c) teachers d) uncle
28. Zeinab was.....at the second week of the summer holiday.
a) happy b) excited c) bored d) angry
29. Zeinab's mom thinks that.....can help Grandpa.
a) Zeinab b) Rasha c) Grandma d) people
30. It's difficult for Grandpa to work because of his..... .
a) hearing b) taste c) touch d) sight

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Listening texts on units:

Unit (1):

(Lessons 1 & 2) We use our digestive system when we eat and drink. We chew and swallow food, then it goes to our stomach. In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients that we need in our bodies.

(Lessons 3 & 4) The Paralympic Games is an international competition for athletes with disabilities. Like the Olympics, it takes place every four years, and is held in a different country each time. Parasports is an important area in sports, and Egypt has many athletes who take part in these competitions.

(Test unit1) Our skeleton is very important for all of us. It is made up of all the bones in our body. The bones make us strong. They protect our organs. Muscles are also very important. They are attached to our bones. They lift and turn our bones to make us move.

Unit (2):

(Lesson 1 & 2) Fish live in water and take in oxygen through their gills; they can't breathe air. They are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. They also have scales and they use fins to move. There are thousands of different types of fish in all water habitats.

(Lesson 3 & 4) Invertebrates are cold-blooded. They live on land and in water. Some invertebrates, such as crabs, have a hard shell for protection. Others, like jellyfish, have soft bodies. Some invertebrates can swim very well, such as the octopus and the squid.

(Test unit 2) Reptiles are cold-blooded. This means that they have to spend time in the sun to keep warm. Most reptiles have four legs. They don't have hair or fur, they have scales. In addition, all reptiles lay eggs. Most reptiles live on land. Some can live in rivers or the sea, such as turtles, but they come onto land to lay their eggs.

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Unit (3):

(Lesson 1 & 2) How do we know about the history of Egypt ? Egyptians at that time used scribes to write down everything that happened. Scribes worked for the ruling dynasties. They wrote in hieroglyphs, which are pictures or symbols. Children learnt to become a scribe at school.

(Lesson 3 & 4) I'm Nadia, and I live in Aswan Governorate. It is a beautiful city. It's the farthest south in Upper Egypt. Its capital is Aswan. In 1970, engineers finished the Aswan High Dam. It is a very important project.

(Test unit 3) Carpet making is an Egyptian craft. A skilled person can work quickly, but it takes many years to learn how to make an Egyptian carpet. The patterns are bright and colorful and each carpet is made carefully, using Egyptian wool. Qashqai and Shirazi carpets are famous for their complicated patterns in red and blue.

Unit (4):

(Lesson 1 & 2) There are many reasons to develop cities where they do. One of the main reasons is for food and transportation. A lot of cities are developed near bodies of water. These can be rivers, lakes or oceans. Water is very important for cities. For one thing, they have animals in them, like fish and birds, which give people food to eat.

(Lessons 4 – 6) Smart growth is a way to plan new areas of a city. Smart growth planners want to protect the environment and improve the lives of people. Here are some ideas behind smart growth. There's good public transportation and no cars. There are green spaces for people to enjoy.

(Test unit 4) I'm Zein. I'm going to tell you about my village. It's sparsely populated - only about 700 people live here. It's also a very traditional place. It's in the desert so it's an isolated place, too. We have a lot of services close to my family's home though, like shops, workshops, and my school.

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MIDO FARFOSH ACADEMY

4 Plus

مش حفظ ..

مش نكد ..

مش مدرسة ..

اتعلم انجليزي

بالفرفشة

ميدو فرفوش الأنجلش

ميدو فرفوش الأنجلش

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي D.M.RAZK

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي

امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجانا وبسرعه

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Dr.MoRizK